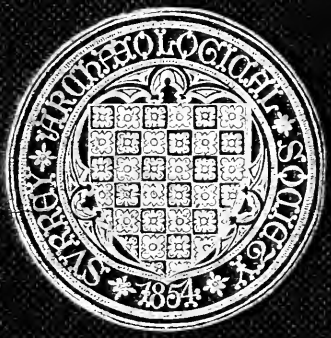
SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
1854

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Surrey Archæological Collections

Relating to the
History and Antiquities of the County

published by the

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

VOL. XLVI

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FOR
THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

MCMXXXVIII

The COUNCIL of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY desires it to be distinctly understood that it is not responsible for any statement or opinions expressed in the COLLECTIONS; the Authors of the several communications being alone accountable for the same.

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REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

1937

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION was held on June 16th at Godstone and Blechingley. The Annual Excursion outside the County took place on July 19th at Oxford. On September 23rd there was a half-day excursion to Ash and Odiham. An account of these Meetings appears in the Annual Report. The Society extends its thanks to the organizers and conductors and all those who by opening their houses for inspection or in other ways ensured the success of the excursions held during the year.

1938

During the Spring the following series of whole-day Saturday Excursions was arranged and successfully carried out :

19TH FEBRUARY. The excursion was conducted by Mr. Edwin Hart, F.S.A., and visited Puttenden Manor, a fine early Tudor house the residence of Mr. P. Napier, Lingfield and Felbridge. After lunch the party, under the guidance of Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A., inspected remains of the Croydon–Portslade Roman road near Rowplatts Lane and walked to Hedgecourt Pond, proceeding thence via Woodcock Hill, where a good view of the Wire Mill Pond was obtained, to Blindley Heath for tea.

5TH MARCH, Mr. Hart conductor. The party walked up Riddlesdown, where Mr. Margary pointed out the probable line of the Roman road, and then proceeded by road to Wapses Lodge to see the bed of the Nailbourne and line of Roman road, after which some of the party ascended Tillingdown Lane and walked along the ancient plough bank and down into Caterham. The old parish church of Caterham was visited and the party drove via Tilburstow Hill to Horne Church and Outwood. After lunch Brownslade, Salfords, a late Tudor type of half-timber house, was inspected by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Matthias and the party proceeded to Thundersfield

Castle, near Horley, and saw the earthworks and site of the fourteenth-century bloomery which were described by Mr. Hart.

19TH MARCH, Mr. Hart conductor. The party drove over Walton Heath and Boxhill to Norbury Park and walked through the Druids Grove. At West Humble Chapel, which was next visited, Mr. Hart and Mr. Hugh Braun, F.S.A., described the ruin and the work of clearance and repair recently completed. After lunch at Ockley the remains of the earthworks of an early Norman castle near the Church were inspected by permission of Mr. W. A. Calvert, the owner. The outing terminated with a visit to Charlwood Church and the neighbouring Manor House, followed by tea at Horley.

2ND APRIL. Dr. Hooper, F.S.A., conducted an excursion to Wotton and Abinger. Assembling at Gomshall Station, the party walked by Beggars Lane and Piney Copse to High Hackhurst, a picturesque old house with numerous interesting features which was visited by permission of the Hon. Oliver and Mrs. Farrer. Proceeding over Broomy Down and Evershed's Rough past the Bishop's Cross, the fine bell barrow in Deerleap Wood was inspected and shortly described. After lunch and a visit to Wotton Church the return walk was taken past Wotton House and Abinger Mill to Crossways Farm. This charming seventeenth-century house, which has some fine brickwork, and the ancient barn adjoining, were inspected by permission of Mr. Abbott. Tea was provided at The Compasses, Gomshall, by kind invitation of Lord Farrer, F.S.A.

30TH APRIL. The excursion was conducted by Dr. Gibson and first drove to the site of the long barrow at Badshot Farm, where Mr. W. F. Rankine described his discovery of the barrow and its subsequent excavation. The mesolithic pit-dwellings at the Farnham sewage farm were next visited and explained by Mr. Rankine. Some members of the party then proceeded on foot across Farnham Park, while the remainder drove to Hog Hatch. After lunch the party proceeded to Lawday House Farm and the Bishop's Bank and thence along the Odiham road to the County Boundary. The Bishop's Bank and County Boundary were traced on foot across the Heath and down Long Bottom to near Anglesey House. Batt's Hog Stye, a curious earthwork in Claycoat Bottom, was next visited, and described by Dr. Gibson, and the Meeting concluded with tea at Aldershot.

16TH MARCH. The ordinary Spring Meeting was held at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, when a visit to the Queen's

House was followed by an inspection of the national treasures housed in the Museum.

The Eighty-Third Annual General Meeting was held on May 7th at the Guildhall, Guildford, by permission of His Worship the Mayor, Alderman H. Gammon, and was presided over by the President of the Society, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Onslow, F.S.A. The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and approved and the Accounts and Report of the Council for the year ended December 31st, 1937, were presented.

Report of Council

for the year ending December 31st, 1937.

The Council of the Surrey Archæological Society has much pleasure in presenting this its Eighty-third Annual Report together with Cash Account and Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the Year 1937.

Publications.—During the year Volume XLV of the *Surrey Archæological Collections* was issued to Members. It contains the following Articles: the Church of All Saints, Ockham, by R. N. Bloxam; Notes on Byfleet Manor and the Manor House, by Leonard R. Stevens; The Roman Brickworks at Wykehurst Farm in the Parish of Cranleigh, with a Note on a Roman Tile-Kiln at Horton, Epsom, by R. G. Goodchild; Surrey Incumbents in 1562, by Geoffrey Baskerville and Canon A. W. Goodman; the London–Croydon–Portslade Roman Road, by Ivan D. Margary, F.S.A.

Mr. T. E. C. Walker owing to unforeseen causes was unable to edit this Volume as he had hoped to do and Miss M. Giuseppi, at great personal inconvenience, very kindly took his place. The Council is greatly indebted to Miss Giuseppi for assuming this task at short notice, and so relieving it of a difficulty. She is unable to undertake the editing of Volume XLVI, but the Council is pleased to report that her brother, Mr. J. A. Giuseppi, has kindly offered to act in her place for the year 1938.

Archæological Survey of Farnham and District.—Work on the preparation of this special volume is now nearing completion, and it is hoped to issue it during 1938.

Excursions.—Another series of local excursions was held during the Spring in response to numerous requests and again proved popular.

On February 6th and 20th Mr. Edwin Hart, F.S.A., completed the series of walks on the Pilgrims' Way by conducting parties along the course between Hollingbourne and Wye and its continuation to Postling.

On February the 27th and March 13th the line of the Roman road forming part of the eastern boundary of the County was followed on foot from West Wickham to Crockham Hill under the guidance of Mr. Jas. Graham, C.B.E.

On April 10th an excursion arranged by Dr. J. H. and Mrs. Gibson followed the line of the Maulthway from Well to Bagshot, where the party visited The Cuckoo Pen, Cæsar's Camp, and the Town, and were addressed by Dr. Gibson, Mr. Poulter, and Dr. Williams-Freeman.

On April 24th Dr. W. Hooper, F.S.A., led a party on foot from Holmwood to Abinger Hatch via Coldharbour and Leith Hill, inspecting *en route* a portion of the Stane Street and Anstiebury Camp.

The following Ordinary Excursions took place during the year:

Tallow Chandlers Hall—April 10th. This meeting was restricted to members. The party was welcomed and addressed by Mr. R. H. Monier-Williams, Clerk of the Worshipful Company of Tallow Chandlers, and was subsequently entertained to tea by kind invitation of the Master and Wardens.

Godalming—April 28th. The excursion was conducted by Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny, F.S.A., and visited the Parish Church, the Old Town Hall and Museum, the King's Arms Hotel (where tea was taken) and the Municipal Buildings. On the way back to Guildford a visit was paid to Wyatt's Almshouses at Farncombe by kind permission of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters.

Godstone and Blechingley—June 16th (Whole Day). The excursion was under the direction of Mr. Edwin Hart, F.S.A., and Mr. Hugh Braun, F.S.A., and the places visited were Lagham Manor, Leigh Mill, the earthworks at Castle Hill, Godstone, during the morning; and, after lunch, Castle Hill, Blechingley, the Old Manor House, Pendell Court and House, Brewer Street Farm, Place Farm, and Blechingley Church. At Leigh Mill the party was addressed by Sir Frederic Kenyon, G.B.E., President of the Society of Antiquaries.

Oxford—July 19th (Whole Day). In the morning the party inspected the remains of the Castle, Christ Church, and the Cathedral. After lunch visits were made to the Bodleian Library, the old Ashmolean Museum, the Divinity School, St. Peters-in-the-East Church, which was described by Miss V. Ruffer, New College

and some of the other Colleges. After tea the party drove out to Iffley to view the Church, and on returning to the City went round Magdalen College.

Surrey–Hants Borders—September 23rd. The excursion was under the guidance of Dr. J. H. Gibson, and first called at Ash Church, which was shortly described by him. The party then drove to Odiham and viewed the Church and the Priory. After tea at The King's Arms the party drove out to Odiham Castle and were addressed by Dr. Gibson and Mr. J. L. Starkey—the explorer of Lachish, whose career has since ended so tragically.

Excavations.—*Carshalton.* With the consent of the L.C.C., and with the co-operation of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Gray Hill, a fortnight's excavation in the grounds of Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, was carried out during August, 1936. The site was known to possess a Hill-top Camp, which was found during construction of the hospital buildings nearly thirty years ago, but of which there is no surface indication. At that time, no scientific examination of the earthwork was made, although a considerable amount of pottery and other archæological material was discovered. (This, as yet unpublished, is preserved at Thornton Heath.) It was hoped that the work done during August would (*a*) rediscover the earthwork and enable us to establish its plan and position in relation to the buildings, and (*b*) obtain a certain amount of stratified and dateable pottery or other material. Thanks largely to very favourable weather, both these objects were achieved in the fortnight, save for the qualification that a few more trenches will require to be dug to settle the exact line of the northern part of the earthwork. A full Report on the work is to appear in the *Collections*. Briefly, the results were as follows:—The site was occupied at the close of the Bronze Age, and occupation material (pottery, querns, loom-weights, etc.) showed that the settlement extended, to the south, beyond the defences of the later earthwork. The latter was made in the Iron Age A period (approximately in use from 300 to 100 B.C.), and the ditch had silted up (though the site appears still to have been in occupation) during the Late Belgic, Iron Age C period. The level of the Roman pottery which was found, showed that the ditch was silted up completely at the time of the Claudian invasion. Part of a bronze palstave and of a bronze ingot, of Late Bronze Age date, and evidently part of a "founder's hoard," were discovered during the work.

Farnham. At Farnham Sewage Farm a few weeks' excavation of part (3 huts) of the unique Mesolithic village discovered by Mr. Rankine, were undertaken by Dr. and Mrs. Grahame Clark in

conjunction with Mr. Rankine. The work, for which the funds were provided partly by this Society and partly by the Percy Sladen Trust, was highly successful, and an account of the work will be contributed to the *Collections* by the excavators, in addition to a note appearing in the forthcoming volume on the Farnham district. Two of the huts have been roofed over, to preserve them, by the Farnham U.D.C.

Excavation of the earthwork on Botany Hill, to the south-east of Farnham, had to be postponed, but it is hoped that it will be possible to do this work during the present year.

Cæsar's Camp, Wimbledon Common. A trench for a 3 ft. steel main was dug across the site from west to east by the Metropolitan Water Board in July, 1937, and was supervised archæologically by Mr. F. Cottrill and Mr. A. W. G. Lowther. The single rampart had a revetment palisade front and back, and was separated from the single ditch by a berm. The productive occupation-level was restricted to a small area inside the eastern defences with an extension up the inner slope of the rampart, showing that the pottery post-dated the construction of the camp. The pottery includes brown burnished ware of evolved situla-form with finger-tip decoration, similar to that from St. Martha's, Guildford.

Guildford Castle. The Council notes with satisfaction that the Guildford Corporation has decided to carry out necessary repairs to the Castle in spite of the large sum that these are expected to cost.

West Humble Chapel, Mickleham. The Society has taken an active part in preserving the remains of this building, and has contributed towards the cost. The work of repairing the ruins and clearing the site was commenced in October 1937 and completed in March following, and the property has been presented by Lord Ashcombe and Cubitt Estates, Ltd., to the National Trust. It is hoped to publish an account of the work in Volume XLVI of the *Collections*.

Museum.—Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., was nominated to fill the vacancy on the Museum Committee caused by Mr. Nevill's resignation. The Society's other representatives on the Committee are Lord Farrer, F.S.A., Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Bingley, K.C.I.E., C.B., and Miss D. M. King-Church.

Besides the additions noted in Volume XLV of the *Collections* the following among other objects have been lent or presented to the Museum during the year:

Hoard of Bronze Implements comprising two Socketed Axes and a Palstave of Late Bronze Age, found 1858 on Hankley Common near Tilford—lent by Lord Adam Gordon.

Second Century Romano-British Burial Group consisting of Urn and Dish, found 1902 in the former Fair Field, Farnham—lent by Major Anderson of Waverley Abbey.

Bill and Admission Card to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, Walworth—presented by Mr. Dendy Marshall.

Carved Stick depicting trade of a Bramley Bricklayer—presented by Mr. T. Wade.

Library.—The revision of the Catalogue is being kindly undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. L. Collison-Morley.

Besides the usual volumes in exchange from other Societies, the following amongst others have been presented to the Library:

Old Cottages and Farm-Houses in Surrey, by W. Galsworthy Davie, with an introduction and sketches by W. Curtis Green; *The Cradle of a Great Corporation* (Croydon), compiled by A. L. Wheeller; *Sketches of Oxted and Limpsfield*, by Arthur Keen—Parts 2 and 3; *Roman Roads in South-East Britain*, by G. M. Hughes.

The Tontine Book of the White Hart Inn, Guildford, dated 1803, has been presented by Mr. H. A. Merriman. Its sign was the badge of King Richard II, and after it closed in 1905 the sign was transferred to our Museum.

A large collection of photographs and original drawings and plans of Surrey churches, etc., by Mr. P. M. Johnston, have been presented by his widow. These have not so far been tabulated.

The President, Lord Onslow, has presented a most interesting plan of the Royal Manor of Woking, containing various titheings and being the demesnes of John Walter. The map was surveyed and delineated by John Remnant of Guildford, 1739.

The collection of Surrey prints acquired by the Society in 1933 has been arranged and catalogued under parishes by Mr. J. H. Walters. The collection includes a large number of duplicates which may be purchased by Members at very moderate prices. A list of these duplicates with prices may be seen on application to the Hon. Secretary.

Muniment Room.—The number of accessions has been unusually large this year, the most important being deeds relating to:

(1) Eashing Chapel Mill and cottages 1696–1893, presented by Rev. J. T. Douglas.

(2) Land owned by William Haydon of Guildford 1810–1815, presented by Miss Haydon.

(3) Manor of Cobham and Manor of Ham with a map of the Manor of Cobham 1828–1902, presented by Mr. H. A. Merriman, executor of the late Miss E. W. Husband.

(4) Godwin-Austen Estates dating from the fourteenth century, deposited by Sir Alfred Bingley on behalf of the Trustees. These deal chiefly with Shalford and other Villages near Guildford and are of special interest.

(5) Property in Godalming 1659–1852, presented by Messrs. Hooper & Holt.

Survey of Surrey Architecture.—Mr. C. D. Hawley, F.R.I.B.A., has kindly undertaken to act as editor and organizer of the Survey. He has written reports on the domestic architecture of the parishes of Dunsfold and Pyrford which it is hoped to publish shortly.

Photographic Survey.—The Council has considered a proposal for making a photographic survey of old buildings and other antiquities in the County. In view of the difficulty of organizing and carrying out such a survey and of the fact that the Photographic Survey and Record of Surrey with headquarters at the Public Library, Town Hall, Croydon, has been engaged on this work for several years, during which it has amassed a large collection, the Council does not feel justified in starting a fresh scheme. It proposes, however, to compile a list of existing collections of photographs and other pictorial records of this kind which have any claim to importance and are available for reference by Members of the Society, and the Society will be glad to receive particulars of any such collections whether public or private, relating to any part of the County, in order that the list may be made as complete as possible.

Finance.—There has been a slight increase in the membership in the past year and the accounts show a satisfactory balance in hand, but as the cost of printing Vol. XLV was not paid until 1938, the balance in hand does not represent the true state of affairs.

The Council intend to publish an additional volume for the year 1938, which will have the effect of considerably reducing the bank balance.

Owing to the generous gift of £100 by Mrs. H. Eric Miller, the Excavations fund is also in a better condition, but there are likely to be many demands on the fund in the coming year and more money will be required if much field work is to be undertaken.

Honorary Secretary.—In July Mr. Nevill announced his impending resignation as Honorary Secretary on the ground that he had shortly to go out to New Zealand for family reasons and

would be absent for over a year. The Council received the news with keen regret and has had considerable difficulty in finding a successor. Eventually Dr. Hooper agreed to act for the time being, and the Council recommends his election. Since his appointment in 1932 Mr. Nevill has proved to be an able and exceedingly popular Secretary and his absence will be greatly felt, though it is hoped that this will be only temporary. The Council has conveyed to him its most cordial thanks for his valuable services.

Council.—Under Rule IV the following members of the Council retire and are ineligible for re-election for the ensuing year: Lt.-Col. H. F. Bidder, D.S.O., F.S.A., Captain C. H. M. Pearce, F.S.A., R. H. G. Leveson-Gower, C. D. Hawley, F.R.I.B.A., and F. E. Bray. There are also two vacancies caused by the death of Canon J. E. Jagger, and the appointment of Dr. Hooper as Hon. Secretary.

The Council recommends the election of the following members: Eric Gardner, M.B., F.S.A., Miss D. M. King-Church, Rev. H. P. B. Chubb, A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., Sir John Marshall, C.I.E., F.S.A., Miss M. Farewell Jones and R. G. Goodchild.

The Council appointed Mr. C. D. Hawley, F.R.I.B.A., to fill the vacancy on the Executive Committee caused by Dr. Hooper's appointment as Hon. Secretary. The other members of that Committee are: M. S. Giuseppi, F.S.A., Edwin Hart, F.S.A., Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A., and the Hon. Officers of the Society.

The Council deeply regrets to record the deaths of Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., a Vice-President and former Hon. Secretary of the Society, and of Canon Jagger, a member of the Council. A memoir of Mr. Mill Stephenson appears in Volume XLV of the *Collections*. Canon Jagger, who was Vicar of Merton, died on February 25th. He was first elected to the Council in 1918, and it was largely through his efforts that the beautiful Norman archway from Merton Priory, discovered in 1914 and described in Volume XXVII of the *Collections*, was preserved and re-erected in Merton Churchyard.

The Report and Accounts were adopted. Lord Onslow was re-elected President. The new members recommended to serve on the Council under Rule IV were elected; Mr. A. R. Cotton, F.S.A., was re-elected Hon. Treasurer, Dr. W. Hooper, F.S.A., was elected Hon. Secretary; Mr. J. A. Giuseppi was elected Hon. Acting Editor; and Mr. R. W. Strickland, Hon. Excursions Secre-

tary; and the Hon. Auditors, Mr. R. Sadleir and Lt.-Col. L. A. Allen, D.S.O., were re-elected.

The President in the course of his address suggested that part of the "green belt" round Guildford should be used for the purpose of a folk museum, which he described as an out-of-door place where it would be possible to exhibit things that could not be shown in an indoor museum, and where old buildings could be re-erected. This suggestion has since been favourably entertained by the Borough Council, which is considering the possibility of giving effect to it.

After the Meeting, the Corporation plate was shown by the Mayor and tea was served at Abbot's Hospital by permission of the Governors.

After tea a Report on the proposed repairs to Guildford Castle, which had kindly been prepared for the Society's information by the Borough Surveyor, was read by Mr. Holland, and this was followed by a short discussion.

Prior to the Annual Meeting there was a Meeting of the local secretaries, with Lord Onslow in the chair. Means of increasing the Society's membership were considered and some useful suggestions made.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 31st December, 1937.

Liabilities.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Subscriptions for 1938 (paid in advance)	13 10 0	
,, Amount earmarked for Deeds purchase	43 8 0	
,, Balance in favour of the Society	927 19 10	
		984 17 10
		£984 17 10

Assets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Investments :—		
2½ per cent. Consols (at cost in 1855–1858) about		292 0 0
3½ per cent. War Loan at cost		21 2 10
3 per cent. Local Loans (£104 0s. 6d.) at cost		100 0 0
,, National Savings Certificates :—	£ s. d.	
31 (issued 5/5/23)	44 6 1	
60 (issued 20/7/33)	50 10 0	
134 (issued 29/11/37)	100 10 0	
		195 6 1
,, Amount due from Excavation Fund		16 4 9
,, Balance in hand 31/12/37 :—		
At Bank	356 13 8	
In hand	3 10 6	
		360 4 2
		£984 17 10

The Library was valued at £650 in April, 1934. The Stock of Publications and the Society's exhibits and furniture are not valued. At December, 1937, the subscriptions in arrear numbered 16 and the number of "Life" Members 43.

Arthur R. Cotton,
Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, 29th April, 1938.
Richard J. Sadleir, L.R.I.B.A.
L. A. Allen, Lt.-Col.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Excavation Fund Account, 1937.

RECEIPTS.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance							15	17	7
,, Contributions :—									
£	s.	d.							
100	0	0	H. Eric Miller	100	0	0			
2	0	0	I. D. Margary	2	0	0			
1	10	0	Mrs. Eyles	1	10	0			
1	1	0	H. Simpson	1	1	0			
1	0	0	J. H. Hart	1	0	0			
11/–	each		Lt.-Col. L. A. Allen, W. W. Taylor, C. J. G. Monefiori	1	13	0			
10/6			C. W. Smith		10	6			
10/–	,,		J. Margetson, Lt.-Col. E. C. Clay, Miss E. R. Thompson, H. C. Erith, Rev. E. E. Dorling, Miss E. M. Yates, A. W. G. Lowther, Major A. Talbot Smith, Mrs. E. M. Kempster, R. H. G. Leveson-Gower, Capt. T. A. G. Coggin, Mrs. E. M. Gabriel, Miss E. L. Moysey, Eric Parker, Dr. W. Hooper, M. E. Rutson, C. Wallace, A. R. Cotton, R. Seligman, A. R. Guinness, C. Erith, C. P. Sparkes	11	0	0			
5/–	,,		F. W. Stoneham, Mrs. K. P. Bamfield, W. H. Witherby, Lady Whitehead, Miss L. T. Yates, J. R. Warburton, W. Scott Henderson, H. E. Carter, J. T. Combridge, W. V. Cooper, Miss K. M. Kenyon, Jas. Graham, C. H. Grinling, Mrs. Hutton.	3	10	0			
2/6	,,		R. A. Wiseman, A. S. Buckle, S. E. Winbolt, F. L. Richards, V. M. Falkner, E. Bacon, P. D. Sykes, R. G. Wiltshire, Miss M. Cawthorn, Mrs. E. K. Murray, T. E. C. Walker, S. Allden, Miss W. F. Willcocks, Miss Catley, Miss Hutton Wilson, H. L. Bromhead, Mrs. H. L. Bromhead, L. C. E. Currie, J. Wilson Haffenden, F. W. Greer, H. M. Lunn.	2	12	6			
							124	17	0
							£140	14	7

ARTHUR R. COTTON,
Hon. Treasurer.

EXPENDITURE.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Excavations :—									
Runfold				9	8	6			
Carshalton				20	0	0			
							29	8	6
,, Balance at Bank				127	10	10			
,, Less due to General Account			14 13 3						
			1 11 6						
				16	4	9			
							111	6	1
							£140	14	7

Audited and found correct, 29th April, 1938.
RICHARD J. SADLEIR, L.R.I.B.A.
L. A. ALLEN, LT.-COL.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Cash Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1937.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance in hand: Bank	217 6 3	
Cash	5 17 1	
		223 3 4
,, Subscriptions: 1935, 4		
1936, 17		
1937, 618		
1938, 27		
666 at 10s.	333 0 0	
Entrance Fees: 55	27 10 0	
Payments in Excess	1 19 6	
		362 9 6
,, Sale of Publications		5 5 9
,, Interest on Consols	5 19 8	
,, ,, ,, Local Loans	3 2 4	
,, ,, ,, War Loan	14 8	
		9 16 8
,, Receipts, Excavation Fund		115 9 6
,, ,, Local Excursions		31 3 2
,, ,, Excursions		73 17 6
,, Cash from Mr. Bonner		14 8
		£822 0 1

ARTHUR R. COTTON,
Hon. Treasurer.

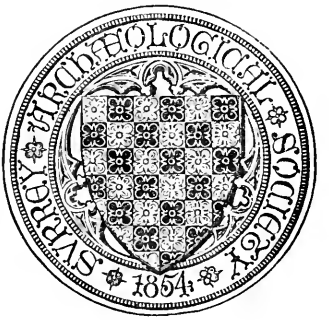
EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Castle Arch: Rent	12 0 0		
Fire Insurance (Exhibits)	1 10 0		
Librarian Honorarium	15 0 0		
Caretaker (Special Services)	10 0 0		
Repair of Prints	2 2 0		
Carriage of Goods	£2 2 6		
Less Sale of Goods	15 0		
	1 7 6		
Postages, etc.	4 15 0		
			46 14 6
,, Publications: *S.A.C.*, XLV: Editorial Postages	1 15 6		
Illustrations	19 8 5		
			21 3 11
,, Printing and Stationery			9 0 1
,, Postages and Petty Disbursements			19 0 11
,, Clerical Assistance and Typewriting			14 3 3
,, Annual Meeting			15 18 0
,, Annual Subscriptions: Archæological Congress	1 0 0		
Surrey Record Society	1 0 0		
British Record Society	1 0 0		
English Place-name Society	15 0		
			3 15 0
,, Sundries			1 13 0
,, Amount transferred to Excavations Fund			120 3 6
,, Purchase of 134 National Savings Certificates			100 10 0
,, Cash Paid, Preservation of Westhumble Chapel			10 0 0
,, Expenses, Local Excursions			25 16 3
,, ,, Excursions			59 4 3
,, Balance in hand 31/12/37; (Bank)		356 13 8	
Hon. Secretary	£3 14 4		
,, Editor	12 6		
Excavations Account	14 13 3		
	19 0 1		
Less Hon. Treasurer	£0 4 9		
Librarian	11 7		
	16 4		
		18 3 9	
			374 17 5
			£822 0 1

Audited and found correct, 28th April, 1938.
RICHARD J. SADLEIR, L.R.I.B.A.
L. A. ALLEN, LT.-COL.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD.



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SHERE .....C. H. GRINLING.
SURBITON .....W. BACON.
SUTTON .....C. ERITH.
WEYBRIDGE .....ERIC GARDNER, M.B., F.S.A.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Corrected to 31st October, 1938.

Copies of Rules, etc., may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

Any Member intending to withdraw must signify this intention in writing before 1st January, otherwise he will be considered liable to pay his subscription for the current year.

It is particularly requested that speedy intimation of any change of residence, or errors in addresses, may be sent to the Honorary Secretary.

The date preceding each name indicates the year in which the name first appears in the List of Members.

This * denotes Life Compounders.
This † denotes rejoined.

1925 Adams, W. A., *Lulworth*, 60, *Red Down Road, Coulsdon.*
1910 Alcock, Miss E., *Forest View, East Grinstead, Sussex.*
1916 Allden, Samuel, *Headley Lodge, Ockford Road, Godalming.*
1932 Allen, Charles J., F.R.B.S., *Yew Tree Cottage, Farley Green, Albury.*
1924 Allen, G. H., *Windyridge, Downs Side, Belmont, Surrey.*
1932 Allen, Lt.-Col. L. A., D.S.O., *Royal Automobile Club, S.W.* 1.
1937 Allom, Lionel E. S., *Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*4.
1933 Ames, Mrs. G. H., *Vallis, St. Matthew's Avenue, Surbiton.*
1933 Ames, Miss P., *Vallis, St. Matthew's Avenue, Surbiton.*
1904 Anderson, Major Rupert D., *Waverley Abbey, Farnham.*
1935 Angier, Mrs. E. A. V., *Hayburn, Church Grove, Hampton Wick.*
1932 Archbald, Mrs. H. N., *Grey House, Burgh Heath, Surrey.*
1922 Armitage, Norman C., M.A., 11, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.* 2.
1935 Armitage, Mrs. N. C., *Hertslets, Claygate, Surrey.*
1927 Armytage-Moore, C., *Winterfold House, Cranleigh.*

1917 Ashcombe, The Right Hon. Lord, *Denbies, Dorking.*
*1927 Asher, Mrs. W. C., *Round Oak, Weybridge.*
1914 Athenæum Club, 107, *Pall Mall, S.W.* 1.
1912 Atkinson, R. L., M.C., M.A., 1, *Oakley Square, N.W.* 1.
*1910 Attlee, Miss W. M., *Caradoc, Little Stretton, Church Stretton.*
1928 Aukland, D., *County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames.*
1933 Austin, Rev. E. J., *The Rectory, Ashtead.*
1931 Ayres, F. R., *Dunstable, The Mount, Guildford.*

1932 Bacon, E., *La Bohême, Hurst Grove, Walton-on-Thames.*
1922 Bacon, Walter, *Waveney, Derby Road, Surbiton.*
1935 Badcock, Paul, F.R.I.B.A., *Fairmile Lane, Cobham.*
1925 Baden-Fuller, Frank, 22, *Belvedere Grove, Wimbledon, S.W.* 19.
1922 Bailey, Miss E. O., *Faircroft, Cobham, Surrey.*
1922 Bailey, W. O., *Faircroft, Cobham, Surrey.*
*1929 Baily, Miss, 69, *Fountain Court, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.* 1.
†1930 Baker, H. Kendra, *Links House, Hindhead.*
1936 Baker, H. T., *Lower Stoneacres, Frensham.*
1935 Baker, Kington, 11, *Sheridan Road, Merton Park, S.W.* 19.
1932 Baker-Brown, Brig.-Gen., *Melrose, Mulgrave Road, Sutton.*
*1925 Ballantyne, Horatio, *Copt Hill Court, Copt Hill Lane, Burgh Heath.*
1918 Bamber, Mrs., 27, *Craven Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.* 2.
1929 Bamfield, Mrs. K. P., *Purser's Piece, Peaslake, Guildford.*
1929 Bannerman, Capt. R. R. Bruce, M.C., F.S.A.(Scot.), 19, *Dornton Road, South Croydon.*
1923 Barclay, Lieut.-Col. R. W., J.P., D.L., *Bury Hill, Dorking.*
1929 Bargman, D. C., *Handycot, Calvert Road, Dorking.*
1903 Barlow, C. J., *Western Down, Guildown Road, Guildford.*
1912 Barnes, Sir G. S., *Fox Holm, Cobham, Surrey.*
1913 Barron, A. L., *Clophill, Sandy Lane, Wallington.*
1903 Bashall, John, M.A., *Carricknath, St. Mawes, Cornwall.*
1931 Bashford, Rev. H. L., *Dibon Lodge, Frith Hill, Godalming.*
1902 Bates, Ernest, A.R.I.B.A., *Winton Croft, Purley Downs Road, Purley.*
1922 Bateson, Miss F., *Burgate, Godalming.*
1891 Battersea Public Library, *Lavender Hill, S.W.* 11.
1922 Bawtree, Harold, *Brambleacres, Worcester Road, Sutton.*
1933 Baxter, E. A., 39, *Carlton Crescent, North Cheam.*
1934 Beale, Mrs. Dorothy, *Lake House, Byfleet, Surrey.*
1926 Beaver, Hugh, *Luxford, Crowborough, Sussex.*

1921 Beddington, Carshalton, and Wallington Archæological Society (J. Kirsop Webb, *Hon. Sec., West Lodge, Carshalton*).
1936 Bee, A. R. W. *The Gables, Mimbridge, Cobham.*
1926 Beeton, Sir Mayson, *Highlands, Seven Hills Road, Walton-on-Thames.*
1926 Beeton, Lady, *Highlands, Seven Hills Road, Walton-on-Thames.*
1926 Beeton, Mrs. Stanley, *Corbie Wood, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.*
1926 Bell, Mrs. Maud C., *The Cottage, Lingfield.*
*1902 Bell, W. A. Juxon, *Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Redhill.*
1936 Benger, B. B., *Burntwood, Headley Road, Leatherhead.*
1937 Benger, Mrs., *Burntwood, Headley Road, Leatherhead.*
1936 Bermondsey Public Library, *Spa Road, S.E.* 16.
*1903 Berry, Frederick J., *Limpsfield, Oxted, Surrey.*
1916 Bevill-Champion, Frederic George, *Northcote House, Grymes Hill, Stapleton, New York State, U.S.A.*
1909 Bidder, Lieut.-Col. H. F., D.S.O., F.S.A., 7, *Sussex Mansions, S.W.* 7.
1938 Billinghurst, W. B., *Ways End, Abbotswood, Guildford.*
1934 Bingley, Lady, *The Causey, Cranleigh.*
1923 Bingley, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred H., K.C.I.E., C.B., *The Causey, Cranleigh.*
1915 Binney, Mrs. E. A., *Leyton Lodge, Denmark Road, Carshalton.*
1908 Bird, Rev. G. S., *Sandford House, Farnham, Surrey.*
1932 Bishop, Miss L. I. E., *The Old Rectory, Stoke-d'Abernon.*
1934 Blackburne, C. I., *Weydown Hatch, Haslemere.*
1925 Blacking, W. H. B., 21, *The Close, Salisbury.*
1925 Bloxam, R. N., *Ripley House, Ripley.*
1924 Bluett, G. M., M.R.C.S., *Wilmer Lodge, Epsom Rd., Guildford.*
1937 Bonn, Sir Max Julius, K.B.E., *Upper Ifold, Dunsfold.*
1906 Bonner, Arthur, F.S.A., 23, *Streathbourne Road, S.W.*17.
1936 Boorman, S. S., J.P., *Heath Farm, Send, Woking.*
1931 Booth, Mrs. N., *Hatch Hill House, Churt, Farnham, Surrey.*
*1936 Borelli, C. E., 35 & 36, *The Borough, Farnham*
1931 Borrett, Allen C., 24, *Palace Road, East Molesey.*
1933 Borrett, Mrs. A. C., 24, *Palace Road, East Molesey.*
1920 Bosanquet, Rev. B. H., *Churt Vicarage, near Farnham.*
1919 Boston Public Library, U.S.A., *c/o Bernard Quaritch,* 11, *Grafton Street, W.* 1.
1937 Bourne, C. I., 14, *Yorke Road, Reigate.*
1909 Bouverie, Hon. Stuart Pleydell, *High Barn, Godalming.*
1933 Bower, Miss C. M. C., *Cloverlea, Bramley, Surrey.*

1898 Bowyer, Percy A., *Ashmount, 68, Richmond Road, Worthing.*
1924 Box, D. E. Hazel, 21, *Farnham Road, Guildford.*
1926 Box, Frank E., *Stirling, Epsom Road, Guildford.*
1922 Boxall, Miss Hilda, *Averill Lodge, Gloucester Road, Kingston Hill.*
1929 Boyden, Mrs. A. K., *Holmwood, South Bank, Surbiton.*
1934 Brachi, Philip, *Strathmore, Rydens Road, Walton-on-Thames.*
1921 Brandreth, Mrs., *Heathcroft, Weybridge.*
1934 Branston, Miss B., *Coniston, Haslemere, Surrey.*
1931 Bray, F. Edmund, *Netley Park, Gomshall, Guildford.*
1926 Bray, Francis E., *Woodham Grange, Horsell, Woking.*
1931 Bray, Mrs. F. E., *Woodham Grange, Horsell, Woking.*
1923 Bremner, Mrs., *Melrose, Landscape Road, Warlingham.*
1910 Brighton Public Library, *Brighton.*
1936 Bromhead, H. L., 22, *Stanley Road, Sutton.*
1936 Bromhead, Mrs., 22, *Stanley Road, Sutton.*
1937 Brown, Rev. A. L., M.A., *Wonersh, nr. Guildford.*
1938 Brown-Fisher, S., *Crossways, Wanborough Lane, Cranleigh.*
1938 Brown-Fisher, Mrs., *Crossways, Wanborough Lane, Cranleigh.*
1934 Buckle, A. Stewart, 115, *Farnborough Road, Farnborough, Hants.*
1920 Burl, D. A., *Little Gables,* 20, *The Parade, Epsom.*
1937 Burton, S. D., *Ravenscourt, Ladbroke Road, Redhill.*
1902 Butler, Hubert A., *Crab Hill, South Nutfield, Surrey.*
1892 Butler, Miss M., *The Fishponds, Surbiton Hill.*
1921 Butler, Wm., *Percy House, West End, Esher.*

1905 CANHAM, G. M., 198, *Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey.*
1930 Cardew-Rendle, H., *The Manse, Godalming, Surrey.*
1935 Carlisle, Miss F. M., *Grange Cottage, Kingston Road, Ewell.*
1937 Carlisle, T. F., *Heather Mount, North Maulthway, Camberley.*
1937 Carlisle, Mrs., *Heather Mount, North Maulthway, Camberley.*
*1892 Carpenter, Miss, *Waldronhurst Hotel, Croydon.*
1931 Carter, H. E., 57, *Jerningham Road, New Cross, S.E.* 14.
1931 Catley, Miss E. K., *Brockett, Hook, Surbiton.*
*1926 Cawdor, Countess, *Frensham Hall, Shottermill, Haslemere.*
1921 Cawthorn, Miss, *Hatchers, Pirbright, Surrey.*
1920 Chadwyck-Healey, Sir Gerald, Bart., 49A, *Pall Mall, S.W.*1.
1896 Chalcraft, H. T., *Rock Hill, Sydney Road, Guildford.*
*1924 Chamberlain, J. A., 44, *Barrington Road, S.W.* 9.
1930 Champernowne, Mrs. E. M., *Drydown, Shere, Guildford.*
1929 Chance, Mrs. A. Meryon, *Moore's Orchard, Cobham.*
1929 Chance, Miss M. Meryon, *Moore's Orchard, Cobham.*
1936 Chapman, Col. E. H., *Meadshaw, Hilltop Lane, Merstham.*

1922 Chapman, James, *Banstead Place, Banstead.*
1935 Charlwood, S. C., B.A., F.R.G.S., 8, *St. John's Terrace Rd., Earlswood, Redhill.*
1906 Charterhouse School Library, *Godalming.*
1934 Cheesman, G. W., *Mark Merrow, Ridgeway, Guildford.*
1934 Cheesman, Mrs. G. W., *Mark Merrow, Ridgeway, Guildford.*
1915 Chicago, Ill., Newbury Library, *c/o Messrs. Stevens & Brown, 28, Little Russell Street, W.C.* 1.
1923 Child, S. A., *The Crossways, Cobham, Surrey.*
1934 Chitty, Rev. G. J., M.A., *The Rectory, Worplesdon.*
1919 Chubb, Rev. H. P. B., *Hatchford Parsonage, Cobham, Surrey.*
1910 Clark, C. S. Gordon, *Logmore, Westcott, Dorking.*
1936 Clarke, F. G., *Goudhurst, Chart Lane, Dorking.*
1921 Clay, Lt.-Col. Ernest C., *White House, Buckland.*
1928 Cleveland Public Library, 325, *Superior Avenue, N.E., Ohio, U.S.A.* (*c/o Messrs. Hy. Sotheran, Ltd.*, 43, *Piccadilly, W.* 1).
1938 Close, Miss K. D., *Pollards Wood, Limpsfield, Surrey.*
1909 Cocks, Walter, 21, *Baker Street, Weybridge.*
1930 Coggin, Capt. T. G. C., 114, *Carshalton Park Road, Carshalton.*
1932 Coggin, Mrs., 114, *Carshalton Park Road, Carshalton.*
1935 Collins, A. E. P., *Wayside, Wonham Way, Gomshall.*
1936 Collison-Morley, L., *Nostra, Shamley Green, nr. Guildford.*
*1894 Colman, Sir Jeremiah, Bart., J.P., *Gatton Park, Gatton.*
1937 Colyer, Harold G., *Brendon, Chesham Road, Guildford.*
1931 Combridge, J. T., M.A., 58, *Fengates Road, Redhill.*
1898 Connor, Arthur B., 9, *Kewstock Road, Weston-super-Mare.*
1912 Constitutional Club, The, *Northumberland Avenue, W.C.* 2.
1920 Cook, Sir H. F., Bart., F.S.A., *Doughty House, Richmond.*
1927 Cooke, B. Campbell, 9, *Heath Rise, Kersfield Road, Putney, S.W.*15.
1930 Cooksey, Rev. Father W., P.P., H.C.F., *The Presbytery, Caterham.*
1891 Cooper, Mrs. T. S., *Chaleshurst, Chiddingfold, Godalming.*
1903 Cooper, Wilbraham V., 9A, *Gloucester Place, W.* 1.
1926 Copenhagen Royal Library, *c/o Francis Edwards*, 83*a*, *High Street, Marylebone, W.* 1.
1925 Corfield, Dr. Carruthers, *Broadmark Place, Rustington, Sussex.*
1919 Cornell University Library, *c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd.*, 14, *Grape Street, W.C.* 2.
1926 Cotton, A. R., F.S.A. (Hon. Treasurer), *Inward Shaw, Park Lane, Ashtead.*

1930 Cotton, Mrs. A. R., *Inward Shaw, Park Lane, Ashtead.*
1927 Cottrell, Mrs. F. M., *Dunedin, Giggs Hill, Thames Ditton.*
1937 Court-Treatt, Mrs., *The Mill House, Elstead, Surrey.*
1904 Cox, George Percy, *Stone House, Godalming.*
1929 Cox, Percy, *The Cottage, Windmill End, Ewell.*
1936 Cranleigh School Archæological Society, *Cranleigh.*
1926 Crawley, J. P., *Violet Bank, 45, Fairdene Road, Coulsdon.*
1938 Crewdson, B., *Red Lane Farm, Limpsfield.*
1933 Crewe, The Most Hon. the Marquess of, K.G., P.C., F.S.A., D.C.L., LL.D., *West Horsley Place, West Horsley.*
1937 Croke, A. E., *Sussex Lodge, High Street, Guildford.*
1926 Crosfield, Miss M. C., F.G.S., *Greensand, 78, Doods Road, Reigate.*
1927 Cross, Miss D. L., *Windlecote, Worplesdon Hill, Woking.*
*1907 Crosse, Miss Kathleen M., *The Yew House, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*
1932 Crowter, G. C., *Barrow Wood, Peter Avenue, Oxted.*
1892 Croydon Free Public Library (W. C. Berwick Sayers, Librarian), *Croydon.*
1914 Currie, L. C. E., *Pardons, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.*
1920 Curtis, George, *Meadow View, Chiddingfold, Godalming.*
1925 Curtis, Henry, F.R.C.S., 4, *Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.*4
1935 Cushnie, G. S. B., F.C.I.S., *Lansdowne, Sidney Road, Guildford.*

1937 DALLEY, Mrs., 24, *Lansdowne Road, Aldershot.*
1932 Dalley, H. G., 24, *Lansdowne Road, Aldershot.*
1937 Dane, Alan, B.Sc., 74, *Blackborough Road, Reigate.*
1933 Dashper, Miss L. M., *Greylands, London Road, Guildford.*
1930 Davidson-Houston, Mrs. C., *Little Glen, Butlers Dene, Woldingham.*
1927 Davies, F. T. H., M.B., 6, *Dapdune Crescent, Woodbridge Road, Guildford.*
1932 Davies, F. G., 12, *Croydon Road, Reigate.*
1918 Davies, Reginald, *Heatherbank, Church Hill, Camberley.*
1936 Davis, B. F., 128, *Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent.*
1937 Davy, E. B., 3, *Battersea Rise, S.W.*11.
1932 Day, C. T., 57, *Surbiton Road, Kingston-on-Thames.*
1932 Day, Mrs. C. T., 57, *Surbiton Road, Kingston-on-Thames.*
1915 Detroit, Michigan, Public Library, *c/o Messrs. Stevens & Brown, 28 Little Russell Street, W.C.* 1.
1937 Devereux, Thomas, *Elmhurst, 25, Tamworth Park, Mitcham.*
1938 Dobson, C. G., 47, *Anne Boleyn's Walk, Cheam.*

1935 Dolby, Mrs. E., *Sandiacre, Lr. Bourne, Farnham, Surrey.*
1935 Dorling, Rev. E. E., M.A., F.S.A., 72, *Alexandra Road, Epsom.*
1932 Duncan, Charles M., *Green Loaning, The Chase, Reigate.*
1937 Duncan, Captain Nigel, *Coldrey, Bentley, Hants.*
1937 Duncan, Mrs. Nigel, *Coldrey, Bentley, Hants.*

1930 EAGLES, Mrs. V. H., *Longhouse, Hurtmore, Godalming.*
1925 Eason, Edward William, 20, *Kew Green, Richmond.*
1922 Ebbisham, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.B.E., F.S.A., 41, *Upper Brook Street, London, W.*1.
1924 Edwards, William C., 3, *Victoria Road, Clapham, S.W.* 4.
1935 Egerton, Miss B. H., *Hatchford End, Cobham.*
1930 Egerton, Major G. W., *Godstone Place, Godstone.*
1915 Eldridge, A. G., *Hastings House,* 10, *Norfolk Street, W.C.* 2.
1934 Ellis, Dr. F. H., *Patchways, Avenue Road, Cranleigh.*
1906 Ellis, Stanley, 29, *Chertsey Street, Guildford.*
1914 Elwin, Miss, *Inglefield, Milford Heath, Surrey.*
*1932 Ely, Milton, *Highlands, Brighton Road, Sutton.*
1924 Erith, Charles, *Winchfield,* 46, *Albion Road, Sutton.*
*1913 Eumorfopoulos, George, F.S.A., 7, *Chelsea Embankment, S.W.* 3.
1928 Evans, Miss B. C., *Holly House, Rose Hill, Dorking.*
1937 Evans, H. G., *Wanborough Cottage, Cranleigh.*
1930 Evans, John, *Sandway, Upper Rose Hill, Dorking.*
1938 Evans, Miss Mildred, *Little Gable, Ewhurst Road, Cranleigh.*
1927 Eve, Cecil G. W., F.R.I.B.A., 16, *Hanover Square, W.* 1.
1931 Evershed, W. L., F.S.I., *Eversheds,* 31, *Roseacre Gardens, Chilworth, Guildford.*
1937 Ewen, Miss Margery, *Cowal, Foley Road, Claygate.*

1930 FAGG, C. C., 1, *Campden Road, South Croydon.*
1910 Falkner, Harold, F.R.I.B.A., 24, *West Street, Farnham.*
1931 Falkner, V. M., 63, *Elmfield Avenue, Teddington.*
1937 Fanshawe, Brigadier-General L. R., C.B.E., D.S.O., *Merton's Field, Beavers, Farnham.*
1921 Farley, J. W., *Malabar, Holdfast Lane, Haslemere.*
*1901 Farrer, The Right Hon. Lord, F.S.A., *Abinger Hall, Dorking.*
1938 Fearon, Mrs. E. G., 25, *Prince of Wales Terrace, W.* 8.
1912 Fearon, J. G., *Fearon House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.* 1.
1931 Fearon, P. V., *Russets, Barnett Wood Lane, Ashtead.*
1934 Ferard, Miss B., *Karamea, Fortyfoot Road, Leatherhead.*
1892 Finny, W. E. St. Lawrence, M.D., J.P., F.S.A., 41, *Liverpool Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.*

1932 Finny, Mrs. W. E. St. L., J.P., 41, *Liverpool Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.*
1931 Ford, Mrs. H. R., *The Croft, Shalford, Surrey.*
1933 Forge, James W. L., *Green Gables, Cavendish Road, Weybridge.*
1933 Forrest, Joseph E., *Eborum, Shere.*
1932 Fox, Lady, *Four Elms, Rhiwbina, Cardiff.*
1937 Frederick, R. R., 3, *Worple Road, Epsom*
1905 Freeman, George H., 9, *Alexandra Road, Kingston Hill.*
1938 Frere, S. S., 4, *Grove Road, Epsom.*
1921 Fry, Sir William, D.L., F.R.G.S., *Nevin, Hook Heath, Woking.*

1934 GABRIEL, Mrs. E. M., *Threeways, Worplesdon.*
1937 Gage, Mrs., *Rake Manor, Milford.*
*1909 Gardner, Eric, M.B., F.S.A., *Portmore House, Weybridge.*
1919 Gardner, Mrs. Eric, *Portmore House, Weybridge.*
1934 Gardner, Mrs. S. E. M., *Abbey House, Chertsey.*
1936 Garmonsway, G. N., M.A., *Abermaid, The Green, Ewell.*
1935 Gere, Mrs. D. B., *Bews, Mayford, Surrey.*
1936 Gibbs, John Arthur, M.A., *Goddards, Abinger Common, Dorking.*
1927 Gibson, E. Morris, *Great Halfpenny, Cheam, Surrey.*
1911 Gibson, J. H., M.D., *The White House, Aldershot.*
1932 Gibson, Mrs. J. H., J.P., *The White House, Aldershot.*
1936 Gill, R. C., LL.B., 133, *Palewell Park, East Sheen, S.W.* 14
1937 Giuseppi, J. A. (Acting Hon. Editor), *Cahir House, Station Road, Thames Ditton.*
*1897 Giuseppi, M. S., I.S.O., F.S.A., 72, *Burlington Avenue, Kew Gardens.*
1932 Giuseppi, Miss M., 72, *Burlington Avenue, Kew Gardens.*
1908 Glyn, Rev. A. P., *East Clandon Rectory, Guildford.*
1922 Glyn, Sir Arthur, Bart., *The Well House,* 10, *Church Street, Ewell.*
1922 Godward, Alfred, *Birthorpe, Woodcote Park Road, Epsom.*
1891 Goldney, Sir F. H., Bart., *Beechfield, Corsham, Wiltshire.*
1935 Goldsmiths' Library, *University of London, S. Kensington, S.W.* 7.
1938 Goodall, A. J. C. R., 68, *Purley Downs Road, Purley.*
1937 Goodchild, Richard G., *Woodlands, The Great Quarry, Guildford.*
1937 Gordon, Adam, *Tilford, Surrey.*
1924 Gosling, G. B., M.A., F.S.A., *Kiln Field, Puttenham, Guildford.*
1920 Gossage, W. H., M.D., 11, *London Street, Chertsey.*

1930 Graham, James, C.B.E., *Heathside, Limpsfield.*
1934 Grant, Mrs. Dorothy, 7, *The Court, Bury Fields, Guildford.*
1931 Gray, H. E. C., *Marsham, Leatherhead Road, Ashtead.*
1933 Gray, Rev. Philip, *Albury, Guildford.*
1933 Gray, Mrs. Rosa, 97, *Avondale Road, Croydon.*
1936 Gray-Hill, Dr. N., *Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton.*
1937 Green, A. C. Case, *Toftrees, Heathfield Drive, Redhill.*
1937 Green, Miss P. M., *Ways End, Camberley.*
1929 Greenwood, Col. C. F. H., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., 159, *Clifford's Inn, E.C.*4.
1926 Greer, F. W., *Payson's Croft, Woldingham.*
1926 Grenside, Mrs. Ralph, *Lob's Wood, Weybridge.*
1930 Grinling, C. H., 71, *Rectory Place, Woolwich, S.E.* 18.
1924 Grisdale, Miss K. P., *Esgairs, Horsell, Woking.*
1925 Grist, Charles J., M.A., F.R.G.S., *Avalon, Smallfield, nr. Horley.*
1898 Guildford Institute, *Guildford.*
1927 Guildford, Rt. Rev. Bishop of, *Farnham Castle, Surrey.*
1925 Guinness, Howard R., *Clandon Regis, West Clandon, Guildford.*
1905 Günther, H. A., M.B., *Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.*

1931 HALL, Mrs. P. L., 126, *Belgrave Road, London, S.W.* 1.
*1927 Halsey, Sir Laurence E., *Gooserye, Worplesdon, nr. Guildford.*
1922 Hamilton, James, *Bylands, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.*
1903 Hammersmith Public Libraries, Carnegie (Central) Library, *Hammersmith, W.* 6.
1935 Hanham, L. L., *Burley Orchard, Chertsey.*
1909 Harding, Sir Edward J., M.A., 10, *Chelsea Court, S.W.*3.
1937 Harris, Lady, *Westhumble Place, Dorking.*
1937 Harris, Major Alfred, D.S.O., F.S.I., *Brook Place, Chobham.*
1930 Hart, Miss C. M., *Belmont, St. George's Avenue, Weybridge.*
1901 Hart, Edwin, F.S.A., *New Hextalls, Whitehill, Bletchingley.*
1925 Hart, Mrs. Edwin, *New Hextalls, Whitehill, Bletchingley.*
1922 Hart, J. H., 22, *Hallswell Road, Hampstead, N.W.*11.
1931 Hart, John M., *Woodhall, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.*
1916 Harvard University Library, *c/o E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd.*, 14, *Grape Street, W.C.* 2.
1917 Haslemere Natural History Society, *Educational Museum, Haslemere.*
1928 Hasluck, P. P. H., *Mead House, Westcott, near Dorking.*
*1919 Hawkins, L. M., M.A., *Dynevor Lodge, Bedford.*
1933 Hawley, C. D., F.R.I.B.A., *Tilehurst, West Street, Ewell.*

*1933 Hazeldine, F. J., *Barnfield, South Godstone.*
1926 Hazell, S., *The Garth, Lingfield.*
1933 Hazleton, Miss R., *Inglefield, Milford Heath, Godalming.*
1936 Hearnshaw, F. J. C., Emeritus Professor, *Hammerwood, Oxted.*
1912 Heath, Miss O. M., *Albury, near Guildford.*
1913 Heaton, Beresford R., J.P., *Round Down, Gomshall.*
1933 Henderson, W. Scott, J.P., *The Grange, Walton-on-the-Hill.*
1907 Herron, G. F., *Cheam Lodge, 3, Dorset Road, Bexhill.*
*1934 Herron, Miss L. C., *Newdigate Place, Newdigate.*
1922 Hewson, Mrs. V. E., *Green End Cottage, Witley, Surrey.*
1936 Hewson, Miss Margaret, *Green End Cottage, Witley.*
1938 Hicks, Mrs. Freda, *Lucas Green Manor, West End, Chobham.*
1930 Hill, F. Rowland, 8, *Hart Street, Cripplegate, E.C.* 2.
1936 Hill, H. A., *Orchard Dene, The Headway, Ewell.*
1922 Hills, W. P., 90, *Wellesley Road, Croydon.*
1935 Hobart, P. C. S., Brigadier, *Burdensholt Farm, Worplesdon.*
1935 Hodgins, R. C., 39, *High Street, Godalming.*
1934 Hogg, A. H. A., *The Pines, Tadworth.*
1922 Holland, Sir E. J., J.P., D.L., *Silverdale, Grange Road, Sutton.*
1936 Holmes, J. M., 118, *Dora Road, Wimbledon, S.W.* 19
1934 Holmes, T. B., *The White Cottage, Shamley Green.*
1934 Holmes, Mrs. T. B., *The White Cottage, Shamley Green.*
1933 Hooper, Miss Hilda J., 97, *Gleneldon Road, Streatham, S.W.*16.
1932 Hooper, Miss M. M., *Loxwood, Ridgeway Road, Redhill.*
1921 Hooper, Wilfrid, LL.D., F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), *Loxwood, Ridgeway Road, Redhill.*
1909 Horne, Sir Edgar, Bart., 110, *Mount Street, W.* 1.
1931 Houlder, H. F., *Ganders Hatch, The Chase, Reigate.*
1931 Houlder, Mrs. H. F., *Ganders Hatch, The Chase, Reigate.*
1901 Hovenden, E. C., 1, *The Waldrons, Croydon.*
1938 Howse, W. H., 179, *Rosendale Road, Dulwich, S.E.*21.
1931 Huband, Rev. H. R., *Ipsley Lodge, Seale, Farnham.*
1930 Hudson, Rev. R. H., *The Rectory, Holmbury St. Mary.*
1915 Hughes, A. E., J.P., F.R.I.B.A., *Farleigh, Claremont Lane, Esher.*
1933 Hughes, Miss Gladys, *The Dye Cottage, Thursley.*
1931 Hutton, Mrs. G. M., *Squintz, The Fairway, Merrow, Guildford.*

1924 Imrie, G. B., *Clare Hill, Esher.*
1935 Institute of Historical Research, *University of London, W.C.* 1.
1909 Iveagh, The Right Hon. the Earl of, C.M.G., *Pyrford Court, Woking.*

1933 JABEZ-SMITH, Jabez, *Winshields, Ashley Road, Walton-on-Thames.*
1937 Jackson, Mrs. K. M., 32, *Westwell Road, Streatham Common, S.W.*16.
1915 Jameson-Turner, Mrs., 22, *Lovelace Gardens, Surbiton.*
1909 Janson, Mrs. E. C., *Newdigate Place, Newdigate, Dorking.*
1934 Jarvis, L. I., *Wighton, Epsom Road, Ewell.*
*1924 Jell, G. C., *Field House, Wistlers Wood, Woldingham, Surrey.*
*1908 Jenkinson, Hilary, M.A., F.S.A., *Arun House, Horsham, Sussex.*
1919 Jennings, Gilbert D., J.P., *Tangley Cottage, Horsell, Woking.*
1919 Jennings, Reginald A. V., *Tangley Cottage, Horsell, Woking.*
*1910 Jillard, H. P., *Oak Hill, Enton Green, Godalming.*
1925 Johnson, A. W., *Waveney, St. Mary's Road, Ditton Hill.*
1930 Johnson, Mrs. A. W., *Waveney, St. Mary's Road, Ditton Hill.*
1925 Johnston, George D., 10, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.* 2.
1933 Johnstone, Professor Hilda, M.A., *Holly Cottage, Englefield Green, Egham.*
1919 Jones, Miss A. Horatia, *Weydown House, Haslemere.*
1933 Jones, Miss A. Farewell, A.R.I.B.A., *Brenley, Commonside, Mitcham.*
1922 Jones, Miss M. F. Farewell, *Brenley, Commonside, Mitcham.*
1930 Jupp, C. S., *Netherbury, Cobham.*

1935 KEEN, Arthur, *Snatts, Limpsfield.*
1914 Keep, A. P., *The Hut, Holmwood.*
1912 Kelly, A. L., *Hockley Lands, Worplesdon.*
1930 Kempster, Mrs. J. W., *Chalk Hill, Guildown, Guildford.*
1931 Kennedy, Rev. E. H., *The Vicarage, Betchworth, Surrey.*
1938 Kenning, Mrs. H., *Brook, Albury, Surrey.*
1911 Kensington Public Library (Wm. Wadley, Chief Librarian), *Kensington High Street, W.* 8.
1937 Kent, Miss P. A. M., 23, *Courtfield Gardens, S.W.*5.
1932 Kent, Miss R. E., *Neb House, Old Oxted.*
1934 Kenyon, Miss K. M., M.A., F.S.A., *Kirkstead, Godstone, Surrey.*
1898 Kerby, J. Ramsay, *Southboro' Lodge, Surbiton.*
1937 King, E. J. W., F.A.L.P.A., 167, *High Street, Guildford.*
1930 King-Church, Miss D. M., *Wonwron, Albury Heath, Guildford.*
1932 King-Church, Miss M., *Wonwron, Albury Heath, Guildford.*
1901 Kingston-upon-Thames Public Library.
†1928 Kirkham, Mrs. C. G. S., *Oak House,* 25, *Grove Road, Surbiton.*
1938 Kissan, B. W., 4, *Hillfield Road, Redhill.*
1923 Knocker, Capt. H. W., F.S.A., *Rysted House, Westerham, Kent.*

1932 LAMBERT, H. Uvedale, *South Park Farm, Bletchingley.*
1908 Langdon-Down, R., M.B., *Broom Close, Broom Road, Teddington.*
1914 Lapidge, M. H., 31, *Lower Teddington Road, Hampton Wick.*
1936 Lawrence, Mrs. E. A., *Woodcroft, Merrow.*
1936 Lawrence, Mrs. E. L., *Common Mead, Chiddingfold.*
1923 Lawson, H. P., *Brock Hill, Horsell, Woking.*
1929 Leaning, Mrs. F. E., 77, *St. James's Crescent, Brixton, S.W.*9.
1925 Lees, Miss E. M. L., 26, *Cecil Road, Cheam, Sutton.*
1937 Legg, Rev., D. G., *Send, nr. Woking.*
1919 Le Marchant, H. C., *Chobham Place, Woking.*
1933 Leslie, The Hon. J. W., *Combe Court, Chiddingfold.*
*1924 Lethaby, Major T., *The Old Rectory House, Wimbledon Park.*
1906 Leveson-Gower, Charles, *Titsey Place, Limpsfield.*
1927 Leveson-Gower, R. H. G., *Titsey Place, Limpsfield.*
1938 Lightfoot, Miss F. M., *Hartford House, Blackwater, Hants.*
1938 Lightfoot, Mrs. J., *Hartford House, Blackwater, Hants.*
1926 Lindley, Miss E. J., *Godstone Place, Godstone.*
*1938 Lindner, A. F. H., M.A., 140, *Copse Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.*19.
1920 List, Mrs. A. M., *North Lodge, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*
1895 Livett, Rev. Canon G. M., B.A., F.S.A., *Stoneleigh, Old Dover Road, Canterbury.*
1898 Lloyds Bank Ltd., *Guildford.*
1865 London, The Corporation of, *Guildhall Library, E.C.* 2.
1889 London Library, *St. James's Square, S.W.* 1.
1932 London, University of, *University College, Gower Street, W.C.* 1.
1938 Lowe, Miss C. B. M., 14, *Ross Court, Putney Heath, S.W.*15.
1938 Lowe, Mrs. Manley, *c/o Retired Services Club, Pendell Court, Bletchingley.*
1927 Lowther, A. W. G., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., *The Old Quarry, Ashtead.*
1935 Lunn, Harvey M., *Guilden Morden, W. Horsley, Surrey.*
1937 Lyne, Arthur K., *Silver How, Cliftonville, Dorking.*

1938 MACANDREW, A. G., *Shackleford House, Eashing, Godalming.*
*1912 MacAndrew, Miss, *Juniper Hall, Dorking.*
1930 Mackintosh, L. P. F., *c/o National Provincial Bank, Southampton.*
1938 Madge, S. J., D.Sc., F.S.A., *Harbledown, 22, Hillcrest Road, Purley.*
1928 Mallet, Sir Charles, *Millbrook House, Guildford.*

1910 Manchester, John Rylands Library.
1933 Mansbridge, Miss Olive, 2, *The Glade, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.*
1927 Margary, I. D., M.A., F.S.A., *Yew Lodge, East Grinstead, Sussex.*
1935 Margetson, John, *Westhangar, Godalming.*
1938 Marks, Julian D., *Snoxhall, Cranleigh.*
1932 Marsh, Miss F., *Anderida, S. Holmwood, Dorking.*
1938 Marsh, M. P., 55, *Mayland Road, Thornton Heath.*
1926 Marshall, C. J., F.R.I.B.A., *Balvaird, Burdon Lane, Cheam.*
1912 Marshall, Mrs. Dendy, *Chinthurst Lodge, Guildford.*
1936 Marshall, Sir John, K.C.I.E., Litt.D., F.S.A., *Avondale, Sydney Road, Guildford.*
1928 Marson, Miss K. M., *Edgecumbe, Sydney Road, Guildford.*
1928 Mason, A. J., 112, *Drakefield Road, Tooting Common, S.W.* 17.
1935 Master, Capt. C. E. Hoskins, *Barrow Green Court, Oxted.*
1935 Master, Mrs. C. E. Hoskins, *Barrow Green Court, Oxted.*
1928 Masters, T. O., 20, *Longdown Lane, Ewell.*
1936 Mathews, Mrs. E. J., *Oatlands Park Hotel, Weybridge.*
1937 Mayne, A. J., O.B.E., M.I.E.E., *Little Barn, Runfold, Nr. Farnham.*
1931 Medlicott, S. T., 58, *Castelnau, Barnes, S.W.* 13.
1911 Mellersh, Miss E., *Matteryes, Hambledon, Godalming.*
1925 Mellersh, Miss E. M., *Matteryes, Hambledon, Godalming.*
1935 Merriman, H. A., *High Street, Guildford.*
1934 Metcalf, A., 7, *Laburnham Road, Epsom.*
1930 Michigan, University of, General Library, *Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.A.* (per Hy. Sotheran, Ltd., 43, *Piccadilly, W.* 1).
1922 Midleton, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., *Peperharow, Godalming.*
*1936 Miller, H. Eric, *Old House, Ewhurst Green.*
1930 Millett, S. C., 210, *East 68th Street, New York City.*
1906 Milne, J. Grafton, 23, *Belsyce Court, Woodstock Road, Oxford.*
1933 Milner, Miss Nora, 57, *Ashley Road, Epsom.*
1891 Minet Public Library, *Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E.* 5.
1932 Minton-Senhouse, Mrs., *Merrymead, Haslemere.*
1935 Minton-Senhouse, H., *Merrymead, Haslemere.*
1924 Miskin, G., J.P., *Hillrise, Walton-on-Thames.*
1937 Money, E. D., *Buckstone Farm, Chobham.*
1935 Montefiore, C. J. G., *Hopedene, Holmbury St. Mary, Dorking.*
1938 Moore, H. W., F.S.A., *Gurneys, Tyrrells Road, Leatherhead.*

1938 Moore, H. L., *Chequers End, Upper Rosehill, Dorking.*
1933 Morley, E. L., *Glebe Cottage, Weybridge.*
1934 Morris, A. J., *Old Trees, Salfords, nr. Redhill.*
1912 Morris, J. E., B.A., *Mount Pleasant, Totnes, Devon.*
1930 Morrish, Mrs. C. L., *c/o Morrish, Grant & Co.*, 33, *Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, E.C.2.*
1922 Morrish, H. G., *Grays, Haslemere.*
1937 Morrish, H. J., 43, *Linkfield Street, Redhill.*
1930 Morrish, J. H., *Greenaway, Grange Road, Caterham Valley.*
1919 Morrish, Ralph S., *Uplands, Cobham.*
1922 Mott, Harold F., *Broome Cottage, Betchworth.*
1929 Moulton, Mrs. S. P., *Bushey Cottage*, 33, *Windmill Lane, Epsom.*
1932 Mourilyan, D. C. F., *Firle, Sugden Road, Thames Ditton.*
1910 Moysey, Miss E. L., *Pitcroft, Guildford.*
1931 Munro, Mrs. J. Y., *Bunt's End, Leigh, near Reigate.*
1911 Murray, Mrs., *Ellesmere, Weybridge.*
1914 Musgrave, Miss F., *Olivers, Hascombe, Godalming.*
1938 Musson, Sydney, 5, *Theobalds Road, W.C.* 1.
1938 Musson, Mrs. S., 5, *Theobalds Road, W.C.* 1.

1937 NATHAN, Major H. L., D.L., *Old Kiln, Churt, Farnham.*
1936 Nation, Norman, *Clevedon, Stomer Road, Guildford.*
1928 Nevill, Humphry, *North Road, Clevedon, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1917 Nevill, Mrs. R., *Clifton House, Castle Hill, Guildford.*
1933 Nevill, W. H., *Courtleet, Burwood Park, Walton-on-Thames.*
1928 Nevinson, J. L., *Morland, Cobham.*
1936 Newell, Temple, J.P., *Auburn, Waterlow Road, Reigate.*
1917 Newill, Ven. Archdeacon E. J., *Trevelyan, Cranley Road, Guildford.*
1931 Newton, Mrs., *Dalton Hill, Albury, Guildford.*
1915 New York Public Library, *c/o Messrs. Stevens & Brown*, 28, *Little Russell Street, W.C.* 1.
1926 Nichols, J. F., M.C., M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., 105, *College Road, Isleworth, Middlesex.*
1938 Nicholson, R. P., C.M.G., *Tallboys, Abinger Hammer, Surrey.*
1937 Nightingale, Mrs. J. L., 31, *West Street, Reigate.*
1933 Norman, W. H., M.B.E., *Witley, Salisbury Avenue, Cheam.*
1929 North, Harold G., *Weywards, Godalming.*
1927 Norton, R. E., *Montreal, Hillcroome Road, Sutton.*
1935 Norton, T. G., *Stonards Cottage, Shamley Green, Guildford.*

1936 OAKDEN, Sir Ralph, C.S.I., O.B.E., *Stowford House, Pit Farm Road, Guildford.*

1930 Oddy, A. E., 21, *Upper Wimpole Street, London, W.* 1.
*1908 Oke, Alfred W., B.A., LL.M., F.S.A., 32, *Denmark Villas, Hove, Brighton.*
1938 Ollive, Miss Winifred, *Maycot, Woodland Way, Kingswood.*
1910 Onslow, The Right Hon. the Earl of, P.C., G.B.E., F.S.A., *Clandon Park, Guildford.*
1921 Onslow, The Countess of, *Clandon Park, Guildford.*
1923 Osenton, Charles, *Woodlands, Fairmile, Cobham.*
1936 Owen, Mrs. D. M. C., *Millfield, Stoke-d'Abernon*
1924 Owen, Mrs. Guy, *Northfield, Albury, Guildford.*
1932 Oxted and Limpsfield Association for the Protection of the Amenities, *Station Road West, Oxted.*

1898 PAGE, G. F., J.P., F.S.I., F.A.I., *Coombe-Barton, Kingston-upon-Thames.*
1927 Paine, W. F., *Ashtead Close, Godalming.*
1938 Palmer, G. H., F.S.A., 18, *Beauchamp Road, East Molesey.*
1937 Parker, Mrs. D. A., *Utworth Manor, Cranleigh.*
1908 Parker, Eric, *Feathercombe, Hambledon, Godalming.*
1923 Parker, F. K., *The Ridgeway, Cranleigh, Surrey.*
1924 Parkes, Miss Joan, *The Gables, Holmbury St. Mary, Dorking.*
1936 Partridge, E., *Chilbrook, Cobham.*
1903 Parry, C. H., J.P., *Birdhurst, Peperharow Road, Godalming.*
1938 Patrick, Major H. C., *Gwanda, Compton Lane, Farnham, Surrey.*
1907 Patrick, W. T., J.P., *Treverward, Nightingale Road, Guildford.*
1937 Patterson, J. A., *Weydown, Firgrove Hill, Farnham.*
1937 Peake, Mrs. E. A., *Tabards, Church Street, Ewell.*
1922 Pearce, Capt. C. M. H., F.S.A., *Ripley Court, Ripley, Woking.*
1936 Pearks, Miss Mabel, *The Matchbox, Albury.*
1914 Peele, Miss A. H., *Childown Hall, Chertsey.*
*1896 Pelton, John O., *High Street, Croydon.*
1899 Perkins, Col. W. J., C.M.G., V.D., 115, *High Street, Guildford.*
1937 Phelps, Seth A. P., *Maybank, Mountside, Guildford.*
1937 Phelps, Mrs. Seth A. P., *Maybank, Mountside, Guildford.*
1936 Phillips, J. H. O., M.A., B.Sc., *Park View, Beaufort Rd., Reigate*
1938 Phillips, R. L. V., *Oakroyd, Eyhurst Close, Kingswood, Surrey.*
1935 Phillips, R. P., *Martens, Oatlands Drive, Walton.*
1918 Phillips, W. H., 141, *South Croxted Road, S.E.* 21.
1931 Pickering, W. J., 86, *Alexandra Road, Epsom.*
1931 Pickwell, Herbert, 52, *Cricklade Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.* 2.
*1931 Pierce, E. A., *Knowle Hill Cottage, Cobham, Surrey.*

1920 Pilcher, J. H. W., B.C.L., J.P., *Sandylands, Englefield Green.*
*1904 Pinckard, G. H., J.P., M.A., *Queenshill, Sunningdale.*
1927 Pinder, R. W., *Grenofen*, 13, *Aldershot Road, Guildford.*
1931 Pitman, Miss H., 10, *Pewley Hill, Guildford.*
1938 Plant, Chas., 285, *Putney Bridge Road, S.W.* 15.
1915 Plews, Miss, 18, *Newton Court, Church Street, Kensington, W.* 8.
1937 Pointer, H. W., M.A., *Woodlands, Grosvenor Road, Godalming.*
1929 Porter, T., *West Down, The Ridgeway, Guildford.*
1933 Potter, Mrs. Grayson, *Plesaunce, Mark Way, Godalming.*
1938 Poulter, G. C. B., F.S.A. (Scot.), *Collingwood Place, Camberley, Surrey.*
†1928 Powell, H. A., *Pilgrim Wood, Littleton Cross, Guildford.*
1927 Powell, Miss M. J., *Surrey County Library, County Education Office, Milner Road, Kingston-upon-Thames.*
1897 Price, W. E., *Heather Hills, West Chobham.*
1932 Price-Hughes, Miss C., *Redlands, Shalford, near Guildford.*
1928 Prickett, F. F., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.* 1.
1929 Pridie, Rev. J. R., M.A., *c/o Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury, W.C.*1.
1925 Pywell, J. A., *Four Winds, Banstead Road, Cuddington, Ewell.*

1933 Quckett, Mrs., *Ridgefield, Horsell Park, Woking.*

1938 Rackham, Bernard, C. B., F.S.A., 86, *Higher Drive, Purley.*
1936 Raffety, F. W., J. P., *Hazelbridge House, Chiddingfold.*
1938 Rahbula, E. A. R., M.C., O.B.E., F.S.A., *Orchard Cottage, Ewell.*
1935 Rankine, W. Francis, F.S.A. (Scot.), *School House, Badshot Lea, Farnham, Surrey.*
1909 Ratcliff, S. C., I.S.O., M.A., 47, *Calton Road, Dulwich, S.E.* 21.
1927 Rawnsley, Mrs. W., *Lesslands, Godalming.*
1932 Readhead, Mrs., *Great House, Hambledon.*
1915 Reading Public Libraries, *Central Library, Reading.*
1902 Reform Club, *per* The Librarian, *Pall Mall, S.W.* 1.
*1899 Rendall, Rev. Gerald H., Lit.D., *Dedham House, Dedham, Colchester.*
1920 Richards, F. L., A.M.I.C.E., *Penryn*, 10, *Kingsway, Woking.*
1924 Richardson, Mrs. A. M. Baird, *The Rectory, Kingham, Oxford.*
1937 Richardson, F. E., *The Grange, Coulsdon Road, Coulsdon.*
1891 Richmond Public Library, *Surrey* (A. C. Piper, Librarian).
1937 Ripzam, H., *Hazels, Wallis Wood, Surrey.*
1936 Roberts, Mrs. M. L., 24A, *High Street, Ewell.*
1933 Robo, Rev. E., *Catholic Church, Farnham.*

*1906 Robson, P. A., F.R.I.B.A., 18, *St. Stephens House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.* 1.
1924 Rogers, H. Mordaunt, 50, *Belgrave Road, Westminster, S.W.*1.
1932 Rolston, G. R., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Crofts, Haslemere.*
1899 Roscoe, Miss, *Tyrellswood, West Horsley, Leatherhead.*
1932 Rowan-Hamilton, Mrs., *Slyfield Manor, Stoke-d'Abernon.*
1933 Rowntree, Arthur, *Furze Hill, The Sands, Farnham.*
1933 Rowntree, Mrs. A., *Furze Hill, The Sands, Farnham.*
1924 Rudolf, Mrs. E. W., *South Lodge, Chipstead, Coulsdon.*
1932 Ruffer, Miss V., 15, *Pembridge Place, W.* 2.
*1938 Ruston, E. T., M.B., *Curlew Hope, Mayfield Road, Weybridge.*
1908 Rutson, Mrs., *The Manor House, Byfleet.*
1938 Ryde, E. H. N., *Poundfield House, Old Woking.*

1925 SADLEIR, Richard J., 26, *Friends Road, Croydon.*
1937 Salmon, T. C. M., 21, *Uxbridge Road, Kingston-upon-Thames.*
1923 Sanders, R. M. D., *Buckland Court, Betchworth.*
*1938 Sanderson, Chas., *West Garth, High Trees Road, Reigate.*
1925 Sapirstein, Nathan, *Quarry Street, Guildford.*
1933 Sassoon, David C., *Wildcroft Manor, Flat* 12a, *Putney Heath, S.W.* 15.
*1923 Saunders, Miss M. A., *St. Ann's, Wray Park Road, Reigate.*
1923 Saunders, William, J.P., *Heath Lodge, St. Georges Avenue, Weybridge.*
1938 Savill, A. G., *Ardmore, Walpole Avenue, Chipstead, Surrey.*
1927 Sayers, Berwick W. C., *Public Library, Croydon.*
1931 Scears, Ernest, *Larchcroft,* 8, *Ridgeway Road, Redhill.*
1931 Schove, A. P., *Oak Lodge, West Wickham, Kent.*
1938 Scott, A. A., *Laneside Westfield, Hoe Lane, Abinger.*
1935 Scott, Miss A. M., *All Saints', Cottage Hawley, near Camberley.*
*1924 Scott, Miss Eva, *The Mount, Shere, Guildford.*
*1927 Scott, R. B., 6, *Alan Road, Wimbledon, S.W.* 19.
*1920 Secretan, Spencer D., *Swaines, Rudgwick, Horsham.*
*1911 Seldon, H. S.
1925 Seligman, Richard, *Lincoln House, Park Side, Wimbledon Common, S.W.* 19.
1906 Sellar, Mrs., *Lockner Holt, Chilworth, Guildford.*
1936 Sellick, E. L., *Southmead, Westcot Road, Dorking.*
1926 Shakespeare, Walter, *Sefton, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.*
*1910 Shallcrass, Jasper, *Kifri, Tadworth Street, Tadworth, Surrey.*
1931 Sharpe, H. C., *Baydon, Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey.*
1937 Shearman, Philip, B.A., 1, *Calverleigh Road, Stoneleigh, Ewell.*
1938 Shears, Miss Evelyn J., 9, *Uxbridge Road, Kingston-on-Thames.*

1936 Shotter, Mrs., *Knip Hill, Cobham.*
1899 Sieveking, A. Forbes, F.S.A., *Norfolk Court Hotel, 7, Belsize Grove, N.W. 3.*
1922 Simpson, H., *Ennerdale, Cedar Road, Sutton.*
1927 Singleton, W. E., LL.B., 37, *Essex Street, Strand, W.C. 2.*
1932 Skinner, Mrs. M. Montagu, *Inglewood, Station Road, Bramley, Surrey.*
1930 Slingsby, F. Hugh, M.C., B.A., *Peppercombe, Bessels Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.*
1933 Slingsby, Mrs. F. H., *Peppercombe, Bessels Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.*
1934 Smallpiece, F. Wm., *Manor House, Puttenham.*
1926 Smith, Mrs. A. Hamilton, 2, *Balfour Road, Weybridge.*
1929 Smith, Major A. Talbot, *Flint Cottage, Chipstead.*
1921 Smith, Miss B. I., 37, *St. James' Road, Surbiton.*
1922 Smith, C. W., LL.M., *Tilstock,* 45, *Sandy Lane, Cheam.*
1933 Smith, Miss K. T., 2, *The Glade, Warwick's Bench, Guildford.*
1938 Smither, Hy., 42, *Downing Street, Farnham, Surrey.*
1937 Southwark Public Library, *Southwark, London, S.E.*1.
1927 Sowerbutts, J. A., M.C., Mus.B., *Norleigh, York Road, Guildford.*
1937 Sparkes, Charles P., C.B.E., *Ormesdale, Dorking.*
1938 Spence, Miss M. A., 11, *Grove Road, Surbiton.*
1926 Spens, Miss E. M., *Hornbeams, Worplesdon.*
1933 Spottiswoode, Miss M. E., 9, *Onslow Gardens, S.W. 7.*
1930 Spottiswoode, Miss T., 9, *Onslow Gardens, S.W. 7.*
1937 Stafford, Col., *Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.*
1937 Stafford, Mrs., *Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.*
*1927 Standfield, F., 64, *Regent's Park Road, N.W. 1.*
1933 Standfield, Mrs. F., 64, *Regent's Park Road, N.W. 1.*
*1901 Stebbing, W. P. D., F.S.A., *Five Ways, Upper Deal, Kent.*
1937 Stedman, Eustace A., *Old House, Tisbury, Wilts.*
1918 Stevens, Leonard R., F.C.A., *Weycote, Byfleet.*
1880 Stevens, J. William, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., *Lyncombe, Alleyn Park, Dulwich, S.E.* 21.
1938 Stocken, H. E. W., *Woodside Cottage, Oak End Way, West Byfleet.*
1938 Stockings, R. B., 1, *St. Andrew's Square, Surbiton.*
1930 Stone, Miss E. A., *Oakhurst, Headley, Hants.*
1930 Stoneham, R. D., *Bookham Lodge, Cobham.*
1938 Stroud, G. J., *Walditch, Smallfield, Horley.*
1926 Straker, Ernest, F.S.A., *Friarsmead, Pilgrims Way, Reigate.*

1937 Streatham Antiquarian and Natural History Society, H. W. Bromhead, Hon. Secretary, 28, *Conyers Road, Streatham, S.W.* 16.
1902 Streatham Public Library, *High Street, Streatham, S.W.* 16.
1929 Street, Major C. T., *Kettlebury, Churt, Farnham.*
1929 Street, Mrs. C. T., *Kettlebury, Churt, Farnham.*
1924 Strickland, R. W. (Hon. Excursions Sec.), *Hemmings Bank, Ightham, Kent.*
1936 Strong, G. R., *Nimrod, Downsway, Merrow.*
1934 Summers, R. F. H., *Little Garth,* 75, *Manor Road North, Esher.*
1922 Sutherland, His Grace the Duke of, *Sutton Place, near Guildford.*
1930 Sutthery-Pope, Miss M., *Oakhurst, Headley, Hants.*
1913 Swanton, E. W., *Museum House, Haslemere.*
1920 Swayne, T. Gatton, *Northdown, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.*
1931 Sykes, P. D., 4, *Rose Hill, Dorking.*

1934 Tassie, James, *Wayside, Old Woking Road, West Byfleet.*
1933 Tawney, Miss M. A., *The Hollies, Bridge Road, Chertsey.*
1930 Taylor, G. Wills, 17, *Alexandra Road, Epsom.*
1930 Taylor, W. W., *Sheen Cottage,* 25, *Burcott Road, Purley.*
1901 Thackeray, Miss, *Southbury, Guildford.*
1936 Thairlwall, Frederick, *Fengates House, Redhill.*
1923 Thompson, Miss E. R., *Perry Hill Cottage, Worplesdon.*
1938 Thompson, Mrs. Kathleen, *Wheeler's Farm, Pyrford, Woking.*
1928 Thompson, F. Longstreth, *Summerhill, Riddlesdown Road, Purley.*
1936 Thompson, Miss Winifred A., *Perry Hill Cottage, Worplesdon.*
1928 Thorpe, H. F., *Sandcroft, Ridgway, Cranleigh.*
1931 Thorpe, T. S. C., 149, *High Street, Guildford.*
1936 Tod, Roland, 26, *Stanley Road, Sutton.*
1936 Tod, Mrs., 26, *Stanley Road, Sutton.*
1935 Tovey, Duncan, *The Old Post House, Worplesdon.*
1935 Towell, P. E., *Sunhaven,* 6, *Clinton Avenue, East Molesey.*
1931 Townend, M. V., *Meadow House, Haslemere.*
1930 Trier, E., *Fairlawn, West Horsley.*
1934 Tringham, J. W. G., *Chobham Ridges, The Maultway, Camberley.*
1931 Tringham, Mrs., *Chobham Ridges, The Maultway, Camberley, Surrey.*
1931 Tringham, Miss D., *Chobham Ridges, The Maultway, Camberley, Surrey.*
1931 Tringham, Rev. Canon, *Longcross Vicarage, Chertsey.*

1936 UNIVERSITY Library, *Lund, Sweden.*
1938 University of Illinois Library, *Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*

1902 VAILLANT, Rev. Wilfrid B., M.A., 31, *Harrington Road, S.W.7.*
1926 Van Lessen, Mrs. D. M., *East Manor, Bramley.*
1912 Vaughan-Williams, Mrs., *Leith Hill Place, Dorking.*
1923 Vawdrey, R. W., *The Crossways, Limpsfield.*
1936 Venables, R. G. V., *The Moors, Tilford, Farnham.*
1916 Victoria and Albert Museum Library, *S. Kensington, S.W. 7.*
1925 Victoria Public Library, Melbourne, Australia, *c/o Messrs. Hy. Sotheran Ltd., 43, Piccadilly, W. 1.*
1936 Villasante, Julian M., LL.D., *Northcote, West Horsley.*

1937 WADE, Major A. G., M.C., F.S.A., *Ash Cottage, Bentley, Hants.*
1925 Wade, Thomas S., *Lucks Green Cottage, Cranleigh.*
1922 Waine, G. W., *Timberhill Road, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*
1919 Waldy, J. B., *White Place, Cranleigh.*
1903 Walford Brothers, 6, *New Oxford Street, W.C. 1.*
1921 Walker, A. Hope, M.D., *The Common, Cranleigh.*
1923 Walker, R. F., M.D., *Willow Pool, Effingham.*
1931 Walker, Lady Susan, *Longridge, Burdenhurst Hill, Worplesdon.*
1926 Walker, T. E. C., *Spring Grove, Cobham.*
1930 Wallace, C., *Walcot, Brambledown Road, Wallington.*
1930 Walters, J. H., *Woodstock, Chinthurst Lane, Shalford.*
1913 Walton, Frank W., *Lime Cottage, Claygate, Surrey.*
1889 Wandsworth Public Library, *West Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.18.*
1926 Warburton, J. R., F.S.A., *Arley, Rydens Road, Walton-on-Thames.*
1922 Ward, H. S., *Normanhurst, Albion Road, Sutton.*
1938 Ward, Miss O. J., *Sunnyside, High Park Avenue, East Horsley, Leatherhead.*
1920 Ward, W. E., 9, *Grove Park, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5.*
1936 Watkins, H. F., *Newnham, Horsell Park, Woking.*
1938 Watson, Ingram E., L.D.S., R.C.S., *Granville House, Redhill.*
1922 Watts, W. W., F.S.A., 64, *East Sheen Avenue, Mortlake, S.W. 14.*
1937 Weaver, Miss M. W., *Westwick, Warwick's Bench, Guildford.*
1937 Weeding, Miss Daphne, *Kingthorpe, Addlestone, Surrey.*
1930 Weekes, Miss E. H., *Woodmancourt, Godalming.*
1932 Weiss, Mrs. E. S., *Easedale, Woodway, Merrow.*
1938 Wells, Ben, F.L.S., *Battlebridge Lane, Merstham.*

1926 West, Mrs. Jane Barbara, *Hatch Field, West Horsley.*
1938 Weston, H. S. M., *Ivydene, Chelsham Common, Whyteleafe, Surrey.*
1938 Whealler, Miss Joan, *Kingswood Lodge, Warlingham.*
1934 Wheatley, Wm., M.A., 4, *Castle Gate, Richmond, Surrey.*
1938 Wheston, Frank, *South Lodge, Brockham Green, Betchworth.*
1938 Whitaker, Ronald E., *Redroof, Sandown Road, Esher.*
1922 Whitburn, A. Stuart, A.R.I.B.A., *Elmcroft, Claremont Avenue, Woking.*
1922 White, Augustus, 8, *Great Winchester Street, E.C. 2.*
1922 White, W. W., *Southernay, Godalming.*
1933 Whitehead, Lady Evelyn Wynn, *Little Orchard, Elm Drive, Leatherhead.*
1931 Whitmore, Mrs. H. L., *Tenchleys Park, Limpsfield.*
1938 Whyte, Lieut.-Col. Robert, M.C., *Yarm, Pilgrim's Way, West Humble, Dorking.*
1938 Wickham-Jones, Keith, *Evanscroft, Howard Road, Coulsdon.*
1938 Wilkinson, Mrs. K. A., *Tile House, Pewley Hill, Guildford.*
1914 Wilkinson, Mence, *Thorncroft, Leatherhead.*
1931 Willcocks, Miss W. F., *Brockett, Hook, Surbiton, Surrey.*
1930 Williams, H. B., LL.D., *Redmayes, Broad Lane, Hampton, Middlesex.*
1928 Williams, Llewellyn E., A.R.I.B.A., *Chicksands, Church Hill, Merstham.*
†1925 Williamson, Dr. G. C., J.P., *Mount Manor House, Mount Street, Guildford.*
1923 Willis, Cloudesley S., 9, *High Street, Ewell, Surrey.*
1926 Willis, Mrs. R. L., 9, *High Street, Ewell, Surrey.*
1937 Willoughby, C. A., *Stagbury Dene, Chipstead Valley, Chipstead, Surrey.*
1930 Wilson-Haffenden, J., *Home Wood, Eyhurst Close, Kingswood, Surrey.*
1933 Wilson, Miss Hutton, *The Old House, Sandy Lane, Bletchingley.*
1933 Wilson, Lt.-Col. J. S., O.B.E., 10, *Springfield Road, Wallington.*
1933 Wilson, Miss M., *Cumnor, Wonham Way, Gomshall.*
1930 Wiltshire, R. G., *Longhouse Lodge, Ermyn Way, Leatherhead.*
1903 Wimbledon Free Library, S.W. 19.
1923 Winbolt, S. E., *Aclea, Horsham, Sussex.*
1926 Winchester, Rt. Rev. Bishop of, *Winchester.*
1938 Winters, Miss E. D. M., 7, *Broomfield Road, Kew.*
1915 Wisconsin, U.S.A., State Historical Society of, *Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.*

1933 Wiseman, R. A., B.A., *Northview, The Mount, Fetcham, Surrey.*
1930 Witherby, W. H., *Corner Oaks, Chilworth, Surrey.*
1919 Wood, Mrs. Malcolm, *Westcroft, Carshalton.*
1919 Wood, Miss M. W. Malcolm, *Westcroft, Carshalton.*
1938 Wood, R. M., *Flint Cottage, Boxhill, Dorking.*
1936 Woodcock, Dr. Henry C., M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Cope Hill, Peaslake, Guildford.*
1934 Woods, Miss E. M. C., *Glebe Lodge, Shalford Road, Guildford.*
1937 Woods, Frank, 30, *Chase Road, Epsom.*
1937 Woollings, J. D., 57, *Brighton Road, Coulsdon.*
1922 Worsley, C. F., 36, *St. Stephen's Gardens, Twickenham.*
1932 Wraith, Miss E. M. D., *Loneoaks, Churchill Road, Guildford.*
1932 Wright, Miss M. J., *Abbots Trace, Abbotswood, Guildford.*

1911 YALE University Library, U.S.A., *c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd.*, 14, *Grape Street, W.C.* 2.
1921 Yates, Miss E. M., *Aysgarth, Surbiton.*
1921 Yates, Miss L. T., *Aysgarth, Surbiton.*

HONORARY MEMBER.

SMITH, Reginald Allender, B.A., F.S.A., *British Museum, W.C.* 1.

SOCIETIES, &c., IN UNION

WHICH EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Roland Austin, 24, Parkend Road, Gloucester.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. The Curator and Librarian, Bucks County Museum, Aylesbury.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. Museum of Archæology and Ethnography, Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. J. R. Garrood, M.D., Alconbury Hill, Huntingdon.

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Canon R. A. Thomas, The College, Chester.

CORNWALL, ROYAL INSTITUTION OF. The Museum, Truro.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. St. Mary's Bridge Chapel House, Derby.

EAST HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. The Museum, Hertford.

EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. The Museum, Hull.

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. The Castle, Colchester.

HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB. Frank Warren, Staple Gardens, Winchester.

IRELAND, THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF. 63, Merrion Square, Dublin.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. The Museum, Maidstone.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. R. Wardman, 53, Massie Street, Cheadle, Cheshire.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A., 10, New Street, Leicester.

LONDON, THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. 1.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Bishopsgate Institute, E.C. 2.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF. The Library, The Castle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Guildhall Hill, Norwich.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

POWYS-LAND CLUB. Powys-Land Museum, Welshpool.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.
ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 22, Russell Square, W.C. 1.
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 9, Conduit Street, W. 1.
ST. ALBANS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. C. E. Jones, F.S.A., Warners, Russell Avenue, St. Albans.
SCOTLAND, THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF. National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. Public Library and Museum, Shrewsbury.
SOCIÉTÉ JERSIAISE. Le Musée, St. Helier, Jersey.
SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. The Museum, Taunton.
SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY. The Athenæum, Bury St. Edmunds.
SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Barbican House, Lewes.
THORESBY SOCIETY. 16, Queen Square, Leeds.
THOROTON SOCIETY. J. Holland Walker, 15, Park Valley, Nottingham.
WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. The Museum, Devizes.
YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. E. W. Crossley, F.S.A., The Library, 10, Park Place, Leeds.

LIBRARIES

WHICH RECEIVE PUBLICATIONS.

THE BODLEIAN, OXFORD.
THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Cambridge.
TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY, Dublin.
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES, Aberystwyth.
THE LIBRARY, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.
THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND, Edinburgh.

RULES OF THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

I.—The Society shall be called THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

II.—The objects of this Society shall be—

1. To collect and publish the best information on the Ancient Arts and Monuments of the County: including Prehistoric Antiquities; Architecture, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military; Sculpture; Paintings on Walls, Wood, or Glass; History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges, and Customs; Heraldry and Genealogy; Costume; Numismatics; Ceramics; Ecclesiastical History and Endowments; and Charitable Foundations, Records, etc.; and all other matters comprised under the head of Archæology.

2. To procure careful observations and preservation of antiquities discovered in the progress of works such as Railways, Foundations of Buildings, etc.

3. To encourage individuals or public bodies in making researches and excavations, and afford them suggestions and co-operation.

4. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which Monuments of every description may, from time to time, be threatened; and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.

III.—The Society shall consist of Members and Honorary Members, Individuals, Societies or Institutions.

IV.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council of Management to consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary or Secretaries and Editor, who shall be elected annually; and of twenty-four members, six of whom shall be elected each year for a period of four years and shall then retire and be ineligible for re-election till after a lapse of one year. In addition to these the Council may co-opt annually for a period of one year not more than six additional members. The Council may, upon the death or resignation of an elected member, co-opt another member in his place for the unexpired portion of his period of membership. Three members of the Council, exclusive of the Secretary or Secretaries, shall form a quorum. All offices shall be honorary.

V.—The names of candidates for Membership shall, on the written nomination of a Member, be submitted to the Council for election.

VI.—Each Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, to be due on the 1st of January in each year, in advance, and an Entrance Fee of Ten Shillings, or £8 in lieu thereof, as a composition for life. Societies and Institutions shall not be entitled to pay a composition.

VII.—The Subscriptions of Members shall entitle them to one copy of all publications issued by direction of the Council during their Membership; and no publication shall be issued to Members whose Subscriptions are in arrear. Members whose subscriptions are *upwards of two years* in arrear may, after due notice, be removed from the List of Members.

VIII.—All payments to be made to the Treasurer, to the account of the Society, at such Banking-house as the Society may direct; and no cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council; and every cheque shall be signed by the Treasurer on behalf of the Society.

IX.—The Lord-Lieutenant of the County, all Members of the House of Peers residing in or who are Landed Proprietors in the County; also all Members of the House of Commons representing the County or its Boroughs; the High Sheriff of the County for the time being; the Chairman of the Surrey County Council, and such other persons as the Council may determine, shall be invited to become Vice-Presidents, if Members of the Society.

X.—Persons eminent for their services to Archæology or Antiquarian Research shall be eligible to be associated to the Society as Honorary Members, and be elected at a General Meeting; and no person shall be nominated to this class without the sanction of the Council.

XI.—An Annual General Meeting shall be held at such date, time and place as the Council shall appoint, to receive and consider the Report and Accounts of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect the Officers for the ensuing twelve months.

XII.—There shall be also such other General Meetings in each year for the reading of papers and other business, to be held at such times and places as the Council may direct.

XIII.—The Council may at any time call a Special General Meeting, and they shall at all times be bound to do so on the written requisition of Ten Members, specifying the nature of the business to be transacted. Notice of the time and place of such Meeting

shall be sent to the Members at least fourteen days previously, mentioning the subject to be brought forward; and no other subject shall be discussed at such Meeting.

XIV.—The Council shall meet for the transaction of business connected with the management of the Society on such days as the Council shall from time to time direct.

XV.—At every Meeting of the Society, or of the Council, the resolutions of the majority present shall be binding, and at such Meetings the Chairman shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member of the Society or of the Council, as the case may be.

XVI.—The Council shall be empowered to appoint Local Secretaries in such places in the County as may appear desirable.

XVII.—Honorary Members and Local Secretaries shall have all the privileges of Members except that of voting.

XVIII.—The whole effects and property of the Society shall be under the control and management of the Council, who shall be at liberty to purchase books, casts, or other articles, or to exchange or dispose of duplicates thereof.

XIX.—The Council shall have the power of publishing such papers and engravings as may be deemed worthy of being printed, together with a Report of the Proceedings of the Society, to be issued in the form of an Annual Volume.

XX.—The sum of five pounds out of the composition of each Life Member, and so much of the surplus of the income as the Council may direct (after providing for the current expenses, printing the Annual Volume, etc.), shall be invested in Government Securities, as the Council may deem most expedient; the interest only to be available for current disbursements; and no portion shall be withdrawn without the sanction of a General Meeting.

XXI.—Two Members shall be annually appointed to audit the accounts of the Society, and to report thereon at the Annual General Meeting.

XXII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society, nor topics of a similar nature admitted in the Society's publications.

XXIII.—No change shall be made in the Rules of the Society except at a Special General Meeting.

XXIV.—The Trustees of the Society for all purposes shall be the President and Treasurer for the time being.

BY-LAWS ORDERED BY THE COUNCIL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBRARY.

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of Members daily, with the exception of Sundays and the usual general holidays.

2.—Members whose Annual Subscriptions shall not be more than three months in arrear may borrow out of the Library any number of printed volumes not exceeding three, and may exchange any such volumes as often as they please, provided they do not have more than three volumes in their possession at any one time.

3.—All applications for the loan of books shall be made either by writing to the Librarian, Castle Arch, Guildford, who will leave the volumes at the Library to be called for, or personally to the Caretaker at the Library, to whom a signed receipt shall be given.

4.—A Library Delivery Book shall be kept, in which shall be entered the title of every book borrowed, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing.

5.—No book lent out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than two months.

6.—Members borrowing any book from the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library to its return ; and in the case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good.

7.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted to the Library to consult printed books, on the introduction personal or in writing of a Member, who shall be responsible for the care and safety of any books so consulted by the person he introduces.

8.—Every book taken from the shelves by a Member or person introduced by a Member, must be returned to the place from which it was removed.

9.—Persons not being Members of the Society may on occasion be allowed to borrow books of the Society, but only with the special permission of the Council or Library Committee.

10.—Folios, and such other volumes as the Council shall from time to time decide, may not be removed from the premises of the Society.

STAGE COACH: THE BRIGHTON COMET ON REIGATE HILL.
From an aquatint in colours by James Pollard.

[facing page 1

THE ROAD IN SURREY

BY

THE EARL OF ONSLOW, P.C., G.B.E., F.S.A.
President of the Society.

CHARLES APPERLEY, more familiar to his generation as Nimrod, contributed his accounts of the Chase, the Turf and the Road to Equine literature, and as I had already had the assurance to trouble our Society's Collections with accounts of Hunting and Racing in Surrey it has been suggested that I might complete the series by attempting some description of the Road. The task is a more formidable one than were those of dealing with the Chase and the Turf. The Road is a far wider subject and might cover an account of travel in Surrey from prehistoric days on the Pilgrims' Way to a record of carnage to-day on the Kingston By-pass.

So to keep my material within something like reasonable limits I decided to treat the Road from the same point of view as the Chase and the Turf. The Golden Age of driving in England ran from the end of the eighteenth century to the establishment of railways and its Silver Age from then until the days of motors. Driving is now practically extinct, riding is luckily on the increase and a little common sense in the matter of cost is popularizing polo. But whereas thirty years ago everyone could put a horse to and drive him to the station or saddle him and ride him there I don't suppose that one young man in a hundred to-day could drive or still less harness a horse, and as for riding at least 75 per cent of them are like Surtees' friend, who sat his horse with ease and grace until he began to move and then he fell off.

The first Act of Parliament to lay down a general system for the maintenance of the English Highways was passed in the reign of Philip and Mary when coaches began to be intro-

duced into this country ; but the results were not very grand and for many years afterwards the state of the roads is better imagined than described. Queen Elizabeth rarely drove, she usually rode pillion behind her Lord Chamberlain. But later in life she seems to have used a carriage as in an old account book at Kingston on Thames there is an entry of *20d.* paid for mending the road when the Queen went from Wimbledon to Nonsuch in 1599. But our Surrey roads were in a deplorable condition many years later. In 1703 Queen Anne's husband took fourteen hours to drive from Windsor to Petworth and the last nine miles took him six hours ! In 1727 the King and Queen were a whole night driving from Kew to St. James's Palace and the coach was overturned on the way. Apparently some people kept their private roads in a better state. I have a picture at Clandon, by Knyff in 1711, which shows the approach to the house along which a coach is travelling on what is seemingly a decent road. This road is no longer in use, but I have had a section dug up and there seems to have been a fair foundation of flints. The highway from the London–Portsmouth road through Clandon to the London–Epsom–Guildford road was in such a bad condition that they constructed a private road parallel to the public highway from Clandon to the junction with the Portsmouth road in Send.

The Portsmouth road itself was kept in better condition, for in the sixteenth century " machines " left London regularly for Portsmouth. It is recorded that Samuel Pepys travelled by one of these conveyances in 1668 on Admiralty business. The machines left the Surrey side of London Bridge and went via Vauxhall (or Fox Hall as Pepys calls it), Battersea and Putney. But the journey was an adventurous one. The first stage was Guildford where apparently travellers dined, but Pepys got lost on the way and at the time he had hoped to be eating a good dinner at Guildford he was wandering about near Cobham.

But I will not dwell on the lives of travellers of comparatively long ago since my object is to describe something of the life on the roads when they were sufficiently serviceable to enable people to drive on them for driving's sake.

It was not till 1784 that the first mail-coach was started. This was the venture of Mr. John Palmer who was manager

of the Bath Theatre. He had been connected with the post office and he persuaded Mr. Pitt to give his scheme, of substituting a mail-coach for the former method of sending letters by courier on horseback, a trial, but though Palmer's system was a success to a certain extent the state of the roads was so bad that it took two days and three nights to travel from Manchester to Glasgow.

Still, bad as travelling was Palmer seems to have encouraged people to wish for better things and the post office received many applications for mail-coaches. But it was impossible to grant their requests till roads capable of being used for driving had been created.

Our driving roads are really the creation of the great road engineers Macadam and Telford. The latter was responsible for the London–Holyhead road and the former mainly for the roads in the south of England.

Loudon Macadam was an American who came to England in 1783 and was first employed in Scotland, migrating later to Bristol, whence he and his sons were responsible for the construction and improvement of nearly 1,000 miles of roads. But of course the process of Macadamization took time and it was not until nearly the end of the eighteenth century that the English roads were anything but pain and grief to drive along. But as the Macadams and Telford got to work good roads increased rapidly and more and more coaches were put on. In less than twenty years from Palmer's first attempt there were no fewer than 250 coaches passing daily through Surrey backwards and forwards to London. There were three main routes—the Portsmouth road, the Exeter road, and the Brighton road. Brighton was the creation of the Prince Regent. Until the middle of the eighteenth century it was an obscure fishing village—Brighthelmstone it was called. In those days there was a well-known doctor at Lewes named Russell who visited the place and finding the air did him good, recommended it to his patients. But the difficulties of transport were so great that few people visited it. Fourteen hours painful travelling was required to reach Brighton from London. Indeed, the roads were so bad that in some places oxen were the only beasts that could negotiate the sloughs called roads. Horace Walpole, visiting Sussex at this time, complained that

in that county there were neither inns, horses, nor post-boys! But the Regent changed all this. He visited Brighton and found the air gave him an appetite—perhaps the salt tang in it also gave him a thirst. He decided to build himself a house there and the Pavilion was the result. Good roads were soon made, for all the fashionable people were attracted to Brighton by the Prince. There were several main roads from London, all traversing Surrey, one via Croydon, Merstham and Red Hill, another via Reigate, and a third via Epsom and Dorking. There was a fourth and longer road which was not so much used, this passed through Croydon, Godstone and East Grinstead. You could also travel through Guildford via Dorking and Horsham, this road was used occasionally by the Regent. The Lord Onslow of that time, George by name, was a friend of the Prince, indeed he was one of the witnesses of his marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert. The Regent was also a friend of Onslow's eldest son Cranley (he quarrelled with him later) and frequently stayed the night at Clandon, going on to Brighton next day through Guildford and Dorking.

No less than fifty coaches a day passed between London and Brighton and back. Most of them were fast passenger coaches such as the Alert, the Dart, the Original Red Coach, the Royal Clarence, named after the future William IV, the Princess Charlotte and several others; there were also three mail-coaches a day besides the heavy night coaches. So with coaches, chaises and other vehicles the Brighton road was a lively place in the early nineteenth century. But there were other attractions than Brighton to this road. The days of driving were the palmy days of the prize-ring and many of the great fights took place on Crawley Down or Blindley Heath.

The Prince, the prize-fights and the good going attracted the sporting young men of the day, who had taken up driving as a new pastime. Driving became a craze. Like all crazes it produced follies. Some of the young bucks got themselves up to look like stage coachmen. They wore heavy, ill-fitting coats, affected a wheeze as though suffering from bronchitis after driving coaches for many years in bitter winter weather —some had a front tooth extracted to spit through! Others did not go quite so far as this but had a tooth blackened over

to look as if were missing. My ancestor, the Lord Cranley mentioned above, otherwise known as Tommy Onslow, who was one of the best amateur whips in England, poured scorn on their eccentricities though in other ways he was even more eccentric than any of them. He said that when he saw them sitting on their boxes he took them for stage coachmen, but the moment they started to drive he recognized that they were gentlemen. His object had always been to look like a gentleman and drive like a coachman, while theirs seemed to be to look like a coachman and drive like a gentleman, and he thought they had been more successful than he had.

The driving on the Brighton road was not first-class, the road was too easy and inferior performers could get along quite well, but there were good men among the coachmen. Of the professionals Sam Goodman and Cook were reckoned the best, while among the gentlemen there were Lord Worcester, Sir Vincent Cotton and Jerningham. Worcester was one of those who dressed like a stage coachman and would pocket a tip if offered him rather than spoil the illusion.

But the Portsmouth road wanted more skill. It was the old road through Surrey, climbing over the ridge at Hindhead, not running along the side of the hill as it does now. To drive a coach full of passengers and luggage day in and day out through all seasons and weathers wanted skill and nerve, and these old coachmen had it. They had to drive all sorts of horses, good, bad and indifferent, and some of the horses were vicious brutes given to kicking, jibbing, and all other forms of equine vice. A good coachman had to be a judge of his team from the moment he took the reins. He had to drive a *team*—not four horses as individuals. He had to make sure that each horse was properly bitted: that their collars fitted comfortably: heavy collars were in fashion, for it was thought that it was better that a horse should carry a few more pounds in his collar than be apt to flinch from it. A common fault with ostlers putting to was to have the pole-chains too slack; the guard or the coachman had to tighten them. All these and kindred matters a coachman had to see to when each change was made, for no man could do justice to a team improperly harnessed and put to.

I have said that a coachman had to drive a team, not four

horses. He had to drive an eager horse with a slug or a fast horse with a slow one ; occasionally his wheelers would press on his leaders. His business was to see that all his horses did their share, that there were no slack traces and no undue rattling of bars.

Handbrakes were not in use till 1835 and in the prime days of coaching everything depended on the shoe and the guard had to be an artist with the shoe as well as with the horn. For if the shoe broke—as not infrequently happened—there was nothing to do but to gallop for it, for the wheelers could not hold a heavy coach.

The Portsmouth road was devoted to more serious business than the Brighton road. Naturally a large part of the traffic was naval, and heavy coaches predominated, taking between thirteen to fourteen hours to do the journey. But there were lighter coaches also. The Rocket, for instance, took nine to ten hours. Twenty-six coaches a day ran in and out of London to Portsmouth, not including one that ran to Gosport. They all passed through Guildford, but there were twenty other coaches also out of London running to and through the town and with cross-country coaches such as those running to Brighton, Newbury, Winchester, etc., upwards of fifty coaches a day must have used the town. And Godalming was almost as busy. Hundreds of horses must have stood in the stables. A few years ago I rode an old polo pony into Guildford and wanted to stable him while I attended the bench. I had the greatest difficulty in finding anywhere to put him up. "Sic transit gloria equi."

One cannot quit the Portsmouth road without some reference to crime on it. The murder of the sailor at Hindhead is too well known to need description : the stone put up as a memorial bore an inscription cursing anyone who should remove it. A little while ago the Surrey County Council widened the road and removed the stone. There was much outcry. But it had been forgotten that the stone was originally erected on the old road along the ridge and removed to the new road when that was constructed. It has now been put back in its original place, so the Surrey County Council should obtain a blessing !

One other reminiscence of the Portsmouth road. When

Nelson left England for the last time his chaise stopped at Burford Bridge, and at the inn there he slept his last night ashore. On the morrow he drove through Guildford to join the *Victory*.

The third through road which touched Surrey was the Exeter road. This only touched Surrey at Bagshot and the branch road south to Winchester and Southampton passed through Farnham. But Bagshot was an important coaching centre and a number of long-distance coaches stopped there. Indeed it was then as considerable a stopping-place as Guildford, for the same number of coaches passed through it daily. There were a number of well-known amateurs who drove on this road, such as Sir Bellingham Graham and the present Lady Onslow's forbear Sir Charles Bampfylde.

Talking of gentlemen drivers we have not many recorded from Surrey; there are only two who figure prominently. One was Lord Cranley, or Tommy Onslow, and the other Sir John Lade. But if our Surrey drivers are few these made up for it by being perhaps two of the most peculiar and typical types of a peculiar period. I need not describe them, for I have already done so in dealing with racing in Surrey.

One cannot attempt a description of the road in Surrey without some mention of highwaymen. Putney Heath seems to have been the favourite field for the operations of these gentry. London, then, was surrounded by wastes such as this, Barnes Common and Wimbledon Common on the south, Hampstead Heath on the north. This "Green Belt" was a favourite lurking-place for robbers, and as every traveller had to pass through it on his way to London they no doubt did a very good trade. They went even nearer to London and had the impudence to practise their calling on the road from Knightsbridge to Hyde Park Corner. An ancestor of mine was robbed actually in Hyde Park, coming up in his coach from Clandon. I have his carriage pistols; beautiful little weapons, not five inches long, meant to shoot point blank and carrying a heavy bullet just enough to deal with a highwayman at close range very satisfactorily.

Jerry Abershawe was our chief Surrey highway hero. He operated on Putney Heath, doubtless watching for coaches coming from the Robin Hood, where the last change of horses

before London took place. He was not hanged for highway robbery but for murder, having shot an officer who tried to arrest him. He was executed at Kennington and hung in chains in Putney Bottom.

The subject of the road during the half-century when roads were macadamized and nothing but horse-drawn traffic existed, is one of great interest—but to do justice to it, a work of many pages would be necessary. Dealing only with Surrey is difficult, for much of what can be said of Surrey can be said of any other county. During the fifty years between 1784 and 1838, the change brought about by Macadam must have been stupendous: much more considerable than the change that took place when motors began to come into use. Before 1790 travelling was purely utilitarian and people avoided it as much as possible. With coaches and good roads it became general. Then came the railways in the late thirties and early forties, and the roads became deserted or comparatively speaking so. But there was always a good deal of short-distance travel on the roads, and though the old coaching inns presented a somewhat moth-eaten appearance and the once spick and span highways showed signs of want of care, they still carried a quantity of traffic.

It is the business of the antiquarian to delve into the past and to present its true picture to the present day. Although many of us, not perhaps so very old yet, can remember the days when motors were unknown and all travel off the railways was by means of horses and bicycles, those days are as dead and gone as the chariot races in the hippodrome at Byzantium, so driving on the road before motors is a very proper subject for our research.

As regards authorities for these lines, much general information will be found in Macaulay's History and in Lecky's *History of the XVIII Century*; Gronow's and Wraxall's Memoirs are perhaps the best sources of information as to the manners and customs of the Regent and his friends, but I think that those days are much more accurately portrayed in a work of fiction—Conan Doyle's *Rodney Stone*—than anywhere else. Cary's *Travellers' Companion* is a contemporary guide to the Coaches, Roads and Inns of the early nineteenth century and Mogg's *Patersons Roads* gives a careful description

of every road in the country. The Badminton Library volume on Driving, published in 1890, deals with the subject exhaustively. The reminiscences of Edward Corbett and C. T. S. Birch Reynardson are useful pictures of the period shortly before the introduction of railways and there is much useful information in such books as Harper's *Portsmouth Road* and Tristram's *Coaching Days*. The best works on coaching generally are Harris's *Coaching Age* and *Old Coaching Ways*. I have drawn a little on my own recollections of what I heard as a child from my father and others of driving and road travel in Surrey, and I may perhaps claim to be one of the Driving Age myself, as when I was at Oxford such a thing as a motor-car was as unknown as an aeroplane.

MARTIN TUPPER AND FARLEY HEATH

BY
R. G. GOODCHILD.

IT is exactly a century since Martin Tupper, twenty-eight years old and already aspiring to literary fame, discovered on Farley Heath the exact site of the "Roman Temple" which he had long been seeking. The centenary is a notable one in Surrey archæology, for it was Tupper's subsequent excavations, rather than the vague records of his predecessors, Aubrey and Bray, which brought Farley Heath to the notice of the antiquarian world and thus founded the reputation of the "little Surrey Pompeii."

Important as they were, the results of Tupper's exploration were never properly reported. His *Record of Farley Heath*, although accompanied by a valuable plan, was a mere republication of a letter written in haste to the Society of Antiquaries while the digging was still in progress: its conclusions were premature and baseless. Yet it would be unduly pessimistic to assume—as some recent writers have done—that these early excavations were completely worthless from the viewpoint of the modern archæologist.

We possess, in addition to the "Record," the notes contributed by Tupper to the *Numismatic Chronicle* between 1840–50; a MS. scrap-book formerly in Tupper's possession and now in the Haverfield Library at Oxford, which contains some original letters written during the excavations together with excellent drawings (by his friend, Benjamin Nightingale) of the best finds; a brief but important passage in his autobiography; and, by no means least, practically the whole of his "finds"—now in the British Museum.[1]

A careful study of these sources can lead us to some definite

[1] B.M. General Antiquities Acquisition Register, April 19th, 1853.

conclusions as to the exact nature of the discoveries, structural and otherwise, made by Tupper on the Heath; and by a comparison with analogous discoveries both in Britain and on the Continent, it is possible to assess, within certain limits, the true character of the site.

Farley Heath is one of the most remarkable archæological sites in the county, and for that reason it is all the more desirable that our knowledge of it should be as comprehensive and accurate as possible. Until further excavations on scientific lines have been carried out, we cannot know the whole truth, more particularly in regard to questions of date and detail. In the meantime, however, it may be useful to clear the ground for future research by a discussion of the main features of the site and their significance, and by correcting a few outstanding misapprehensions which time and Tupper's own imagination have brought about.

The Excavation.

Prior to Tupper we have only two first-hand descriptions of the site, that of Aubrey in 1672,[1] and Bray in 1803.[2] The "Camden" extract quoted by Mr. Whimster is merely one of the additions, based on Aubrey's MSS., incorporated in the original text of the "Britannia" by an eighteenth-century editor. It has no independent value.

Tupper's own work on the Heath falls into two periods: first, between 1839 and 1847 he spent random hours "grubbing" with encouraging but inconclusive results; finally, between February and July, 1848, he supervised three men working continuously throughout these months. With the earlier work we need not concern ourselves; it produced pottery and coins but nothing of significance.

The 1848 work was, however, important and productive: the exact area covered is not known, but three men can shift a fair amount of soil in the course of several months' continuous work and it is probable that the greater part of the area within the earthworks was trenched, work being naturally concentrated on the more remunerative areas. Indeed, the discovery of a pottery kiln just *outside* the west bank shows how extensive

[1] Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. & Antiq., Surrey*, Vol. IV, p. 79.
[2] Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 122.

the exploration was. The excavations were brought to a close about July, either because Henry Drummond, the lord of the manor, needed his men elsewhere, or because the site seemed exhausted. The only work recorded between 1848 and Mr. Winbolt's 1926 "dig," was a small amount of "grubbing" done by Lovell, the Albury schoolmaster, in December, 1852. He found some British coins and a horse's bit.[1] Mr. Winbolt's own excavation was necessarily very limited in its extent, and little more than an epilogue to some precautionary work in the vicinity.

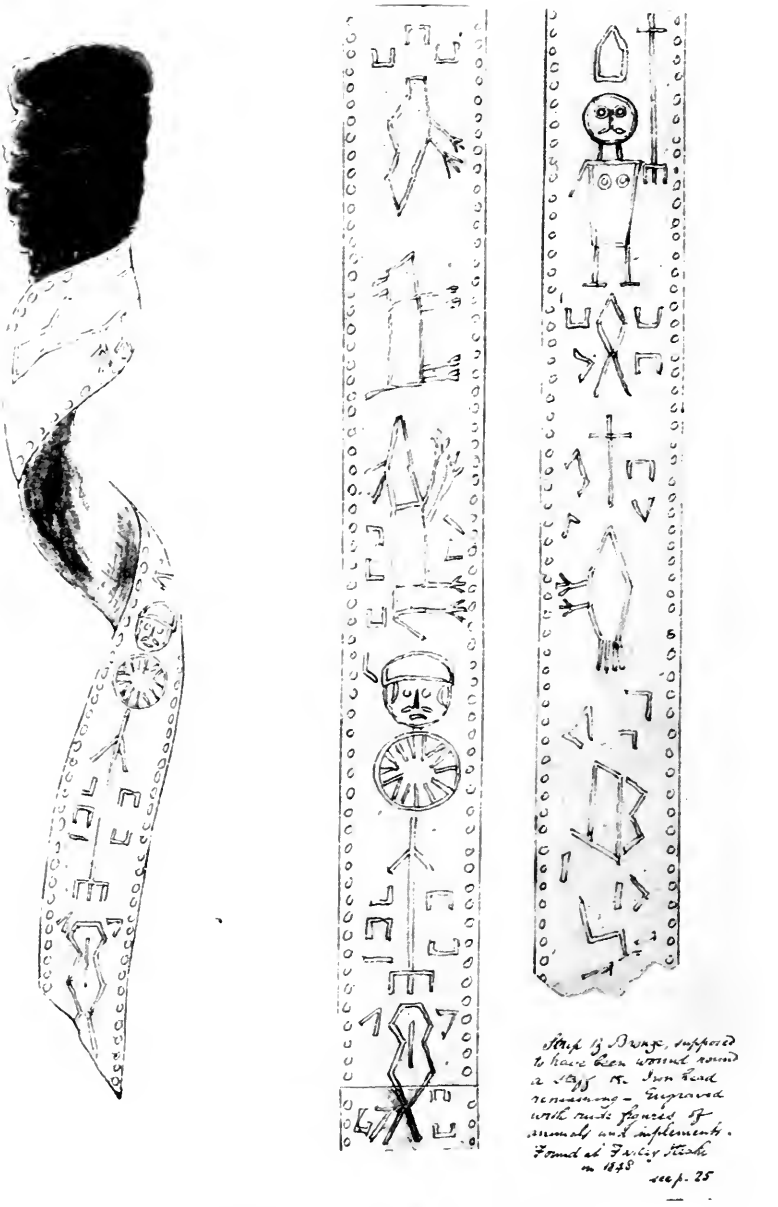
Structural Remains.

When Elias Ashmole knew the Heath in the middle of the seventeenth century, the Temple was a conspicuous feature and consisted of a "square" and a "circle," both being represented by walls standing a foot or so above ground. But the stone-robbers of 1670 did their work so thoroughly that when Aubrey himself visited the site two years later, only a corner of the square was recognizable, the whole of the circle having apparently disappeared.[2] So it remained until Tupper's day.

The plan attached to Tupper's *Record* was drawn up about 1849–50, after the excavations had been completed: in spite of certain defects, it seems to represent a conscientious attempt on the part of the excavator to show what actually had been found. Yet the only walls marked on this plan as existing within the outer earthworks are those of the square temple and of a polygonal enclosure in the middle of which it stands, the latter being a roughly circular area, about 400 feet in diameter. In other words Tupper's excavations, extensive as they were, brought to light no recognizable structures other than those already described by Aubrey, *viz.* a "square" and a "circle."

To some critics the discrepancy between the paucity of known structures on Farley Heath and the abundance of coins, brooches, and other small objects has proved discomforting. To overcome it they have assumed that Tupper found more buildings than he shows on his plan. Mr. Whimster, for example, tells us that "there is no attempt to distinguish

[1] *Tupper MS.*, Haverfield Library. [2] Aubrey, *loc. cit.*



SPIRAL BRONZE STRIP FROM FARLEY HEATH.

[facing page 13

between the different *houses*." [1] Yet comments of this nature, however well-intentioned, are misleading since they give rise to the popular belief that a town or at least a villa existed on the Heath. The only reference to buildings in Tupper's *Record* is a statement that the " foundations of walls enclosing the principal station " [2] had been found : this obviously refers to the polygonal enclosure. Similarly, if we consult Tupper's autobiography, in which mention is made of the excavations, we find this significant statement : [3]

> We were digging in the black mould of the burnt huts round the wall foundations (all above ground of *the said hexagonal wall* having since been utilized by parochial economists in making a road across the Heath), and found among other spoil a little green bronze ring which I placed on the finger of the guest of the day, Mrs. Barclay of Bury Hill.

Thus a critical examination of Tupper's writings and plan leaves little doubt that the only walls uncovered in the course of the excavations were those of the temple itself and of its polygonal enclosure (which we know by analogy to be the *temenos* or temple precinct). Around the latter wall was a great deal of " black mould " which may possibly—as Tupper suggests—be the remains of burnt huts, but which may equally likely be the dark " occupation earth " common to most ancient sites. It was in this black mould that the bulk of the small finds were made.

The Significance of the Small Finds.

On any normal Romano-British site, the finds made by Tupper might be considered unusual. A glance at Benjamin Nightingale's coloured drawings of the best metal objects in Tupper's MS. book will explain why contemporary antiquaries enthusiastically acclaimed Farley as " a little Surrey Pompeii." Few villas or even towns have produced so much attractive " spoil " within so small an area.

But Farley, as tradition had always asserted and as now seems certain, was the site of a Romano-Celtic temple, and cannot therefore strictly be considered a normal site. Temples both in Gaul and Britain have a habit of yielding up unexpected

[1] Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 146. (The italics are mine.)
[2] Tupper, *Record of Farley Heath*, p. 25.
[3] Tupper, *My Life as an Author* (London, 1886), p. 210.

things, for one of the fundamental principles of Romano-Celtic religion was that the visiting worshipper should leave some offering (technically known as an *ex-voto*) for the god whose aid or protection was desired. When the divinity's healing powers were sought these ex-votos often took the form of objects portraying the afflicted parts of the body, such as the metal "eyes" found at the temple of Moritasgus on Mont-Auxois, or the stone "torsos" in the shrine of Apollo Vindonnus at Essarois.[1] On other occasions the ex-voto offerings were small objects like rings and coins: hence the large accumulations of coins so often found on temple sites, such as the 6,000 in the Temple of Nodens at Lydney.[2] Sometimes, the ex-votos were of an even more remarkable nature; Romano-Celtic temples in Normandy have produced great accumulations of Neolithic and Palæolithic implements which were brought to the temple by pilgrims from afar in Roman times.[3] Religious sites unquestionably have a character of their own!

Viewed in this light, the Farley finds are not surprising: they are exactly what one would expect from a temple site, in connection with a cult which probably flourished throughout the Roman period. The thousand odd coins, for example, were found one by one scattered in the black mould over a wide area, rather than in a localized group or hoard, a fact which puzzled Tupper considerably. He was inclined to attribute the phenomenon to an old Roman custom of sowing their sites with coins, "by way of leaving in the soil itself a lasting seal of their possession"![4] An ex-voto explanation for their scattered deposit is perhaps more plausible, when we recall the thousands of coins found in the well of the goddess Coventina on Hadrian's Wall, or the extant custom of dropping pennies in wishing-wells.

The religious nature of the site is also reflected in some of the metal objects. For example, among the finds made by Mr. Winbolt in 1926 was a small folded piece of sheet copper with a nail-hole at one end, which is described as "perhaps an

[1] Bonnard, *La Gaule Thermale*, pp. 267, 291, 302.
[2] Wheeler, *Lydney Report*, Society of Antiquaries, p. 111.
[3] De Vesly, *Les Fana de la region Normande*, p. 143.
[4] Tupper, *Record*, p. 17.

applied ornament near the lock on a wooden chest."[1] It bears, however, a greater resemblance to a fragmentary votive-tablet of the type often found on temple sites, having been nailed up on the wall. A more concrete piece of evidence is

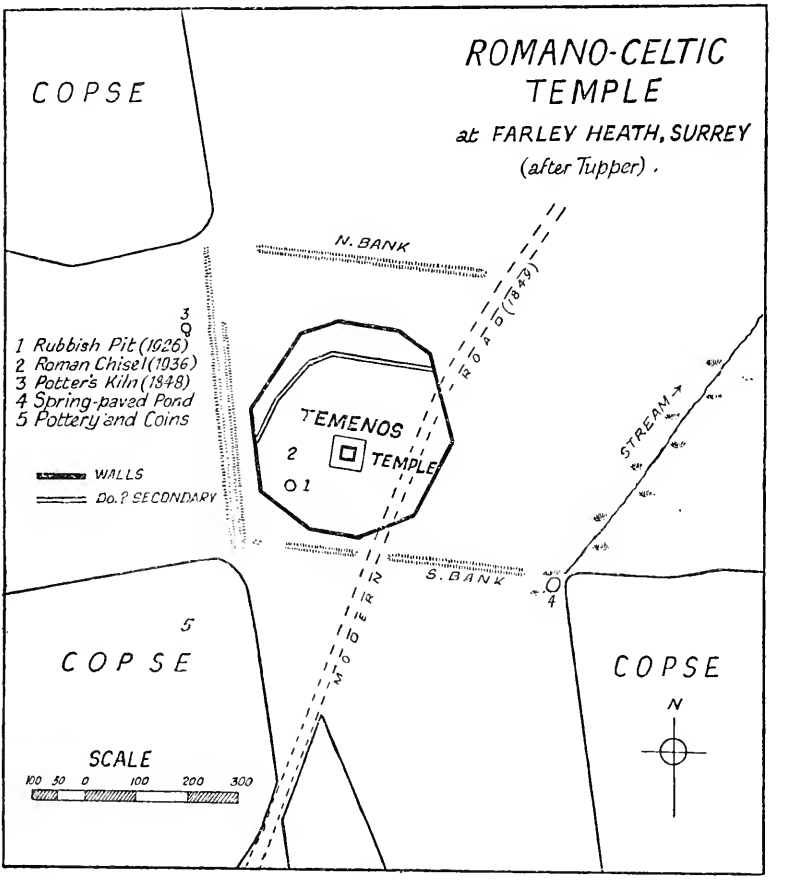


FIG. 1.

supplied by the unique spiral strip of copper described on another page (Appendix II): this object is almost certainly an ornament from the staff of a priest or otherwise connected with a pagan cult.

[1] Winbolt, *Excav. at Farley Heath, 1926.* S.A.C., Vol. XXXVII, p. 192.

Thus the coins, brooches and other metal objects from Farley do not necessarily prove that "a very civilized and quite extensive community lived in the Roman period on Farley Heath": [1] but they do show that the god whose cult was centred at Farley must have had a large following in the south-east of Britain and that his temple was much frequented in ancient times. It is possible, too, that (as seems to have been the case at Woodeaton in Oxfordshire) [2] the temple became the centre of fairs and markets on certain occasions, a circumstance which would also account for the abundance of coins and brooches.

No doubt there were rough huts in and around the *temenos* for the residence of the priests and those who catered for the requirements of pilgrims; indeed the amount of pottery found on the Heath would seem to indicate this. But there is as yet no evidence to suggest the existence of any independent settlement of which the temple was merely part—and until such evidence is forthcoming, it would be extremely rash to assume *a priori* its existence. On the contrary this type of temple with its large polygonal *temenos* fits more easily into the open country than into a "built-up area." Shrines such as this, or the one recently excavated at Titsey [3] were used by pilgrims and passers-by, rather than by a permanent resident population.

Other Features of the Site.

The Earthwork.—Rectangular earthworks had an irresistible attraction for the nineteenth-century antiquary, and the fact that a slight earthwork surrounds the temple area on three sides has caused more unprofitable speculation than any other feature in the whole area. At the end of his life, Tupper was still convinced that Farley was "a prætorian station on the Ikenild Highway." [4] Even in more recent years there has been a regrettable tendency to "straighten out" the Farley earthwork, round its corners and convert it into a square "camp" of conventional plan.[5] As the carefully-surveyed

[1] Whimster, *op. cit.*, p. 137.
[2] Milne, *Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. XXI, p. 101. Also *V.C.H. Oxfordshire*, Roman Oxfordshire (forthcoming).
[3] *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIV, p. 84.
[4] Tupper, *My Life as an Author*, p. 210.
[5] For example, the plan in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII, p. 185.

Ordnance sheet shows,[1] the Farley earthwork is rhomboid, not rectangular, whilst its corners are not and probably never were rounded. Nor are there adequate reasons necessarily to assume that the missing east bank ever existed. The fact of the matter is that the earthwork must be considered subsidiary to the temple and not the temple to the earthwork. The exact purpose of the latter can only be determined by its date: if it is later than the temple it may represent an extension of the precincts at a subsequent date; if contemporary with it, it must have some other function. Excavation alone can solve the problem.

The Road.—Did the Roman road from Rowhook terminate at Farley Heath or continue further? This question has yet to be conclusively answered, although general considerations make it probable that the road continued north-west, presumably to join the London–Silchester road in the Bagshot area. It will need systematic field-work of the type which Mr. I. D. Margary has recently inaugurated, to establish the existence of such a road.

The exact line whereby the Rowhook road approached the Heath has also to be determined, for the "ideal line," striking the south bank at its centre, has nothing to commend it except the belief that a Roman road ought to enter a "camp" in this fashion. Since Farley never was a "camp," the argument is hardly valid.

It seems to have escaped notice that the so-called west "valla" of the earthwork very much resemble an old road between banks—the form which the Roman road adopts in crossing parts of Winterfold. Furthermore hedges continue its alignment both to north and to south. From its north end an old track can clearly be traced across Blackheath and down the deep cuttings of Blackheath Lane to Albury village (formerly Weston *Street*). A silver denarius of the emperor Julian (361–363) was found in the Rectory garden in December, 1874, near where it would cross the Tillingbourne.[2]

[1] O.S. 25-inch sheet, Surrey, XXXII, 10. [2] *Tupper MS.*

The Potter's Works.

Tupper found two kilns, one of which he marks on his plan as being just beyond the north end of the west earthwork. He describes them as follows:

> Two very different ovens or kilns for baking pottery have come to light; the one, an inverted cone dug into the soil; the other, a built cone of burnt stones placed in a hollowed spot, upon it. In the first, five largish crocks, seemingly of culinary shape, as well as a barrow-load of fragments were found, just as the potter left them long ago. The sides of this kiln are of hard-baked clay, with a division-rib across to strengthen it, a rude ironstone fireplace being at the side and steps leading down to it. As the precaution has been taken to conceal this kiln, it is still in existence; the other has been destroyed by some of the rising generation of our enlightened parish.[1]

In his MS. book there appears a letter from Tupper to Nightingale dated March 25th, 1848, which gives a rough sketch (not very illuminating) of the kiln, reproduced herewith (Fig. 2). Miss O. M. Heath informs me that a local gravel-

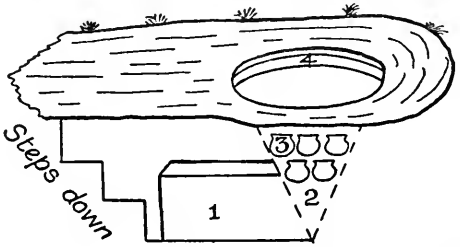


FIG. 2.—POTTER'S KILN, FOUND AT FARLEY HEATH, MARCH, 1848. (AFTER TUPPER.)

1. A rude ironstone fire-place.
2. Inverted cone of baked clay.
3. Crocks abaking.
4. A baked clay bar—a mid-wall to strengthen it.

digger named Punter also found a kiln some fifty years ago, which contained ten whole pots, since destroyed. This may have been the kiln which Tupper concealed, or alternatively a third one. One can only regret that this latter discovery escaped the notice of contemporary archæologists, and that no accurate records of it were kept.

The presence of potter's kilns at Farley is interesting but not necessarily significant. Although such kilns are often found near towns, the industries were more usually located in

[1] Tupper, *Record*, p. 26.

the wilds of the country where timber was abundant, and the potters hawked their wares about the countryside. It is possible, too, that the products of the Farley kilns were also sold at the fairs which—as we have already shown—may have taken place around the temple. Unfortunately no pottery from these kilns has been preserved so it is impossible to form any idea as to their dates.

The Pond.

Ever since Bray first noted it in 1803,[1] the pond at the east end of the south bank has attracted attention. It is certainly ancient (though now filled with modern rubbish), and Tupper states that it is paved with Roman tile.

It is perhaps worth noting that Romano-Celtic temples are often connected with springs and ponds, the cult of springs being an important feature of ancient religion.[2] It is possible, therefore, though by no means certain, that the presence of this spring in close proximity to an important sacred site is of some significance.

General Conclusions.

A detailed interpretation of the discoveries made a century ago by so imaginative an archæologist as Martin Tupper is obviously difficult in view of the limited information at our disposal. Yet a careful comparison between Farley Heath and analogous sites in Britain and Gaul does enable us to reach certain justifiable conclusions. In the first place, the type of building which Tupper found on the Heath—a square temple within a large polygonal enclosure—is well known in the Celtic parts of the Roman Empire. The best British example apart from Farley came to light at Sheepen Farm, Colchester in 1935,[3] but similar sites have long been known both in Gaul and Germany.

For an almost exact parallel to the Farley *temenos*, we must go to Coblenz in Germany where excavations in 1899 revealed a lay-out so similar to that shown on Tupper's plan, that it is

[1] Manning and Bray, *loc. cit.*
[2] See Vaillat, *La Culte des Sources dans la Gaule Antique.*
[3] *Trans. Essex Archæological Society*, Vol. XXII, p. 46.

reproduced here for purposes of comparison.[1] This Coblenz temple, like that at Titsey, and numerous examples in Normandy, lay in the open country close to a Roman road. Although there were scattered traces of Roman settlement in the district, the temple was not in any way part of a town but stood by itself as an isolated religious centre. Within its precinct-wall were a few huts, but nothing approaching a regular settlement.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Farley Heath site was similar in its purpose to the Coblenz one. It lay beside a Roman road branching from Stane Street and probably

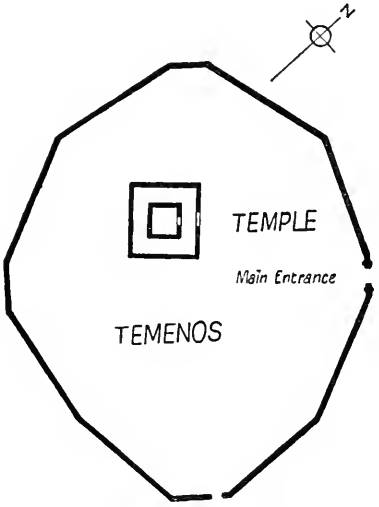


FIG. 3.—TEMPLE OF MERCURY AT COBLENZ (1 INCH = 170 FEET).

connecting with another main road near Bagshot. Thus it was easily accessible from all parts of the south-east, and visitors as well as local inhabitants must have frequented it. As the cult increased in popularity in a province which remained predominantly pagan up till the evacuation of A.D. 410, so perhaps fairs may have been held within its precincts, and traders settled around it. Nonetheless, the temple itself remained the dominant feature on the Heath up till the end.

It may be added that the conception of Farley as primarily

[1] *Westdeutsche Zeitschrift.* Vol. XIX (1900); reproduced in *Antiquaries Journal,* Vol. VIII (1928), p. 315.

a religious site is not suggested here for the first time. We read in Mr. William Page's account of Farley in the Victoria County History (1912) that "Professor Haverfield suggests that the place was a small temple in a temenos and, no doubt, adjacent houses or cottages; it may have been a pre-Roman, Celtic, shrine, and have lived on as a holy place throughout the Roman period." [1] The purpose of this paper is not therefore to suggest a novel and revolutionary interpretation of Farley Heath but to reiterate and emphasize the conclusion reached by the foremost authority on Roman Britain a quarter of a century ago—a conclusion which has been greatly neglected in subsequent years, owing to the obstinate survival of the myth of a "camp" or "station."

Of the actual history of Farley Heath we know little. There is some reason to believe that the cult originated before the Roman period, and that the invaders merely romanized a Celtic deity by building him a temple and perhaps identifying him with some member of the Roman pantheon, by bestowing a double name like Mars Cocidius or Jupiter Dolichenus. The abundance of Flavian pottery and coins would suggest that the construction of the Roman temple took place before the end of the first century A.D., whilst the opening up of the Rowhook–Farley Heath road and its probable north-west continuation doubtless brought the cult into greater prominence. During its long life, a certain amount of reconstruction must have taken place, and the curious inner wall at the north end of the temenos on Tupper's plan appears to be a later rebuild. In the first half of the fifth century came the final destruction (a conflagration, according to Tupper), and so the derelict Temple, overgrown by the heather and bracken of the Heath, lapsed into an obscurity from which it did not completely emerge till that day in 1838 on which the Proverbial Philosopher stumbled on its ruins.

One final word—on the prospects of future excavation. We have already shown reason to believe that Tupper's excavations covered a wide area, but it is not unlikely that some important find escaped his eagle eye, such as a votive-tablet which might provide the name of the unknown Farley god. In any case a few carefully-planned trenches should enable the archæologist

[1] *V.C.H., Surrey*, Vol. IV, p. 357.

to obtain a complete and accurate plan of the temenos wall and perhaps discover its date ; similarly, proper sections should be cut across all three of the enclosing banks, and trial trenches dug in the ground immediately adjacent to the earthwork. Not until this has been done will our knowledge of Farley Heath be as complete as circumstances permit.

The accompanying plan (Fig. 1) is an attempt to reproduce all the known Roman remains on the Heath on to the basis of the Ordnance Map. Unfortunately Tupper gives no adequate dimensions on his plan, so that the position of the polygonal wall is approximate rather than exact (there being no visible remains on the surface). The exact position of the Temple, however, has been fixed by means of its surviving north-east corner. The earthworks are shown as they exist to-day.

The writer is indebted for information and assistance to Miss O. M. Heath of Albury, Miss M. V. Taylor of the Haverfield Library, and Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes of the British Museum.

APPENDIX I.

Farley Heath in pre-Roman times.

" Farley Heath is a place of great importance in Surrey since it was occupied not only in Roman, but also in almost all prehistoric periods as well." [1] Statements of this sort are so frequently made that it seems desirable to examine the evidence on which they are based. It is of course beyond dispute that the greensand plateau from Dorking to Guildford was a favourite haunt of ancient man. There is scarcely a single ploughed field in the whole area which will not yield up flint flakes in profusion to the observant searcher, whilst scrapers and polished axes are not infrequently found.

Yet when we come to examine the evidence for intensive pre-Roman occupation on the actual site of the Roman temple, we find it to be of the scantiest nature. In the first place there is no structural evidence whatsoever : the " original Celtic embanked settlement " conjectured by Mr. Winbolt [2] owes its existence to the assumption (incorrect, as we have seen above) that the polygon marked on Tupper's plan was a bank and not a wall ; nor have the " pit-dwellings " mentioned in the Victoria County History [3] the slightest foundation.

An even more suspicious feature is the complete absence of pre-Roman pottery among the large quantity recovered from the Heath.

[1] Whimster, *op. cit.*, p. 132. [2] Winbolt, *op. cit.*, p. 183.
[3] *V.C.H., Surrey*, Vol. IV, p. 356.

Iron Age pottery is prolific on sites occupied during the period, and if Farley were a pre-Roman settlement one would have expected a certain amount of it among the pottery examined by Mr. A. W. G. Lowther in 1934.[1]

Indeed, the whole evidence for pre-Roman settlement on Farley Heath can be divided into three classes of finds: (1) Stone implements found in Tupper's excavations and now in the British Museum; (2) several bronze objects found by Tupper and probably constituting a small bronze-founder's hoard, although not recorded as such; (3) British and Belgic coins in considerable quantities found between 1848 and the present day.

The objects of class (1) are not of outstanding interest; they are enumerated among the other Farley objects under the date April 19th, 1853, in the British Museum "Acquisitions Register." There is one small complete polished axe, several fragments of the same, and a few nondescript flints. Also "an agate oval pebble" and "21 stones and pebbles of various substances and forms which appear to have been used for polishing or pounding." Even if these objects owed their origin to deposit in the Neolithic or Bronze Age, they would hardly be sufficient in themselves to prove a settlement of that date, but we must also bear in mind the archæological fact that ancient implements of this sort have been found in Romano-Celtic temples in an obviously Roman context. At Essarts in Normandy the temple contained in addition to Roman objects, 3 palæolithic hand-axes, 47 polished axes, 35 fragments of ditto, 1 arrowhead and polished pebbles.[2] Caution must certainly be exercised in accepting any of the finds made on temple sites at their face value!

These same objections apply also to the Bronze Age hoard of Class (2): it may well have been brought to the temple as an offering by some humble Roman-Briton who had dug it up and considered it as something strange and therefore suitable for presentation. Four fossil echini found at Farley by Tupper probably belong to the same class of ex-voto object. In any case bronze hoards of this type were usually buried in the open country away from contemporary settlements.

Finally, we have the British coins. These fall into three groups:

(A) Crude potin coins of a type found at the Caburn, Sussex (Curwen, *Archæology of Sussex*), several of which were found on Farley Heath by Lovell, the Albury schoolmaster, in December, 1852.

(B) Uninscribed gold and silver coins, found singly on the Heath by Tupper and by Mr. Winbolt in 1926; also a hoard of forty gold ones found by a shepherd-boy near the temple site in February, 1848.

(C) Inscribed gold coins of Tincommius, Verica and Epaticcus found by Tupper.

Although it is just possible that these coins too reached the Heath in Roman times, their abundance does suggest that they were genuinely deposited in the Belgic period, the century immediately prior to the Roman conquest. This being the case, their presence at Farley can best be reconciled with the absence of Belgic pottery by the supposition that Farley was a sacred site, visited but not settled on, during the Belgic period while the Comian dynasty ruled the Atrebates. This

[1] Lowther, *Pottery from Farley Heath* in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII, p. 67.
[2] De Vesly, *loc. cit.*

fact is of some interest in view of the recent accumulation of evidence that Roman temples were not infrequently built on earlier religious sites.

APPENDIX II.

A Spiral Bronze Strip from Farley Heath.

It is perhaps ironical that the most important object found by Tupper has never yet been published, and narrowly escaped complete oblivion. This is a narrow strip of copper, 16 inches long and 1 inch wide, curved in spiral form and attached to an iron head. It had clearly been wound round a wooden staff which has, of course, perished, although the grain of the wood can be detected on the long iron nail which secured the head to the top of the staff.

This object is referred to in a letter to Nightingale dated March 25th, 1848, in which Tupper says,[1] "I think it looks very Anglo-Saxonish. You may depend upon every line of my copy. I took it very accurately considering the roughness of the execution and the difficulty of drawing a spiral tinselly thing out straight." Tupper also mentions this object in his *Record* [2] as "a singular strip of copper, engraved with rude figures of animals, &c., which has evidently been wound round a staff, the iron head being still attached." Tupper's drawing of the strip was exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on March 1st, 1849,[3] at which Akerman suggested that it had "formed the ornament of the staff of an ecclesiastic and was probably of the seventh or eighth century" basing this on a rather unconvincing analogy with Saxon coins.

Yet this object, which attracted such curiosity at the time of its discovery, had completely disappeared until two years ago Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes found it unlabelled and unidentified in a cupboard of the British Museum, where it had apparently lain neglected since the Farley Heath objects reached the Museum in 1853. Its origin would have remained unknown but for the lucky chance that Tupper's drawing of it was preserved in the MS. book in the Haverfield Library, and that on comparison the strip in the British Museum proved to be the long-lost Farley find.

I publish here Tupper's drawing (from a plate kindly supplied by Miss M. V. Taylor) without comment, except to point out that the original is much rougher in its execution than the drawing would indicate, and that in certain details (notably the cross-like object in the central figure's hand) Tupper has been rather too anxious to give the decoration a Christian significance. In actual fact the strip has a very pagan appearance and is almost certainly connected with the cult practised in the Farley temple. It is not improbable that a detailed analysis of the figures and animals will give us a clue as to the real nature of this cult. Until such an analysis has been made it would be wiser to postpone any conclusions.[4]

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[1] *Tupper MS.*

[2] Tupper, *Record*, p. 25.

[3] *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries*, Vol. I.

[4] Mr. Hawkes has kindly provided me with excellent full-size photographs of this important object. I hope to publish these on some future occasion.

Addenda.

(1) For a full description and analysis of the embossed strip mentioned briefly in Appendix II, see " A Priest's Sceptre from the Romano-Celtic Temple at Farley Heath, Surrey," by R. G. Goodchild, in the *Antiquaries' Journal* of October, 1938. Owing to the crudeness of the strip's design it would seem impossible to give a fixed interpretation of each of its features, but the portrayal of two unmistakable pairs of tongs and a hammer-like object, in conjunction with a male figure, suggests a possible connexion with the god Volkanus or Vulcanus, whose cult seems to have been popular in the Celtic regions of the Roman Empire.

(2) Through the medium of Miss O. M. Heath I have been able to examine Vol. VI (1849–50) of Martin Tupper's *Literary Archives*, now in the possession of Mrs. Tupper, of Norwood. This bulky scrap-book contains, in addition to literary material, duplicate copies of Nightingale's paintings of the " finds " from the Heath, and also some letters from Nightingale to Tupper on the subject of the excavations ; but it throws no light whatsoever on the archæological problems of the site. Such field-notes as Tupper may have kept during the work were probably destroyed after the publication of the " Record."

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF WILLIAM BRAY, THE SURREY HISTORIAN, 1756–1800.

With a Foreword

BY

F. E. BRAY.

WILLIAM BRAY was born in 1736 and died on 21st December 1832. His principal work, the *History of Surrey*, had been begun by the Rev. Owen Manning. On Manning's death, Bray continued the work, the three volumes being published in 1804, 1809 and 1814. By the time he had finished his second edition of Evelyn's diary, he was 91, and the portrait in his 97th year, painted by Linnell, shows no sign of impaired faculties.

His works—including the Diary, which (with some omissions) is here reprinted from one of several copies privately printed in 1876—exhibit him as a recorder of facts. The personality of the writer is little in evidence ; and it is perhaps significant that one of the comparatively few mistakes in the *History of Surrey* should be in his own pedigree. The table opposite page 522 of the first volume shows a descent from Mary, first wife of the second Sir Edward Bray ; but the entry in the baptismal register at Shere on the 1st May 1555 shows that Reginald Bray, from whom the family is descended, was a son of Elizabeth, daughter of William Roper and granddaughter of Sir Thomas More, Henry VIII's Chancellor, recently canonized by the Pope.

William Bray succeeded to the family estates on the death of his eldest brother the Rev. George Bray in 1803. He did not, however, move to the old Manor House of Tower Hill

WILLIAM BRAY, 1832.
From the painting by John Linnell.

facing page 26]

at Gomshall, remaining at his house in Upper Street, Shere, a little below where the footbridge now crosses the road. This house, since divided into two cottages, still remains, and a room on the upper floor with an unusual oval window is pointed out as that in which the history was written.

Memorial inscriptions are not always reliable as estimates of character; but the tablet in Shere Church has at any rate the merit of compressing a life of 96 years into a few neatly balanced phrases:

"In extensive practice as a Solicitor and pursuing his antiquarian studies with a zeal and ability rarely excelled, he never forgot his duties to his God which were religiously performed throughout a life as useful and honourable as it was long."

It appears from the documents quoted below that his duty to his neighbour, at least in so far as this might involve a determined resistance to any encroachment, was also conscientiously performed.

Nearly opposite the memorial to William Bray is another, recording the death of Edmund Shallett Lomax—"affectionately regretted by his family and friends to whom his society was rendered delightful by his amiable temper, lively wit and cultivated mind."

Lomax was also a considerable landowner and in about 1790 had built the house now known as Netley Park on a part of his property to which title was derived from a sale in 1643 by an ancestor of William Bray to William and Robert Heath. The deed, whilst reserving to the grantor the seignory and services of the Manor of Gomshall Netley, was expressed as including a grant of "all the demesne lands . . . and wastes used with the said Manor."

On the strength of these words Lomax claimed to be the owner of all the wastes of the Manor including a part of Netley Heath adjoining his property and part of the Hurt Wood on the south side of the Valley.

The claim emerges in the course of correspondence in which Lomax complains of some posts erected by Bray to prevent the acquisition of a carriage way. The claim was at once contested:

E. S. Lomax, Esq.,

23rd July 1804.

Sir,

It has always been my wish to live well with my neighbours, at least without contention and I am really sorry that you will not let me do so with respect to you. . . . I know of no occasion on which I have done you an unkindness. I wish I could say the same by you.

. . . . . .

As to your claim on Netley Manor, if you are not satisfied with what you have got, I am ready to meet you on it. If you will order any of your tenants to cut turf and will let me know the day and place so that I may send a witness to prove it, I will bring an action.

I will only add that if we must have any legal disputes I shall be very sorry for it, but they will be conducted on my part in the manner becoming a gentleman.

Your most humble servant,
W. Bray.

An undated copy indicates the answer.

W. Bray, Esq.,

Sir,

If your wish has been always to live upon good terms with your neighbours you have always taken a very strange method of exemplifying that wish towards me; since, what have I ever attempted for the ornament or improvement of my estate that you have not studied to find out some plea to oppose? . . . As to the Wastes of Netley . . . if you think it just and upright to grasp at a property which your ancestors sold for valuable consideration and to which you therefore can have no honest claim, I must submit to meet you in a Court of Justice.

Lamenting that we cannot be better friends and neighbours

I remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Edmund Shallett Lomax.

To the charge of opposing "improvements," Bray replies in detail:

"When you built your mill . . . when you turned the footpath out of your fields . . . when you began to put up pales . . . when you made a gate in your pales . . . when you made an entry on a meadow . . ." and so on.

Eventually Lomax thinks it "unnecessary to continue an altercation on subjects quite foreign to the matter in dispute" and the parties arrange a meeting on the Waste.

Lomax records the event:

"On the 19th October 1804 I ordered Wm. Purse, Fred Burchatt and Wm. Steer to go to that part of my Waste of Gomshall Netley that lies in the Churt or Hurt Wood, Mr William Bray having signified his

intention of putting up bound marks on that Waste under a pretence that it belonged to him.

At about 11 o'clock I went there myself and as we arrived we saw Mr Bray with Mr T. Woods, Henry Hooker and Skelton. Mr Bray alighted from his horse and taking a spade from the hand of Henry Hooker he dug a hole on the Waste of Netley at the same time saying that he did it as a Proof of his Right to those Wastes. Having so done, I ordered Wm. Purse to fill up the hole that Mr Bray had dug at the same time affirming that Mr Bray was asserting a claim to a property to which he could have no title, for that the Wastes of Netley belonged to me."

Bray thereupon commenced an action; but there was no trial in open Court, as the sons of the litigants, Edmund Lomax the younger and Edward Bray set to work to compose the differences. Letters from Edmund Lomax (himself a barrister) to his father throw some light on the negotiations:

"I did not mention yesterday that I had shewn your letter to Edward. Its conciliatory style appeared to convince him that you were really desirous of putting an end to the litigation and induced him to speak with the candour and frankness you have observed. . . . They have no deeds, Mrs Jenny Heath having thrown a large bundle into the fire in a passion and accused her husband of ruining the estate. They have letters of hers which mention a reconveyance. . . . We must now act with the candour of gentlemen instead of the honour of lawyers. . . . Edward will meet you or me, but we think it better that you and his father should not come in contact till all is settled."

The compromise arranged was that Lomax should actually get what he really wanted, Netley Heath freed from any claims by Bray as Lord of the Manor, and should give up all claims to any other Wastes. An arbitrator was to decide the legal rights of the parties and fix a sum to be paid by Lomax if Bray was right, and, in the other event, a sum to be paid by Bray.

As a result of the arbitration, it was Lomax who had to pay.

There is nothing in the bundle of documents from which we have quoted to show whether the parties were afterwards "better friends and neighbours"; but there is a hint of some further claim by Lomax thirty years later to part of the Waste in the Hurt Wood as belonging to the supposed Manor of Sutton. By this time William had been succeeded by his grandson, another Edward, who deals with the claim in a different style:

" I am not the Pope and consequently may be wrong—all I want is to settle the matter. I had sooner be beaten to a mummy than be in doubt, and shall be quite ready to celebrate your victory (when you have won it) at a dinner given by the Lord of the Manor of Sutton at Netley."

Lomax's claim was not pursued.

The documents quoted above were accidentally left behind when Netley Park was sold in 1927. They were found by the purchaser, a great-great-grandson of William Bray, and his wife, a great-great-granddaughter of Edmund Shallett Lomax.

Extracts from the Diary of William Bray, Esq.

Editor's Note.

Most of the places referred to in the Diary can be located, but there are a few which cannot. It would be interesting to determine the position of the Artillery Ground, the Velvet Walk, Cross Lanes, the Bowling Green and Ganghill Common. Perhaps some of our readers can help us to identify these places. Also " the Western Bridge," the starting-point from which the Writer used to drive to Guildford from London.

What makes these extracts specially interesting is the glimpse they give of day to day life in Guildford in the eighteenth century. It is noteworthy that the Writer concerns himself almost exclusively with local and personal matters. There are hardly any references to world events. In matters of this kind his attitude seems to be as detached and aloof as that of characters in Jane Austen's novels.

1756

Jan. 1st.—Called on Miss Stevens [1] this morning. With Mr. Boughton and Shotter to Mr. Shrubb's at Shalford, to spend the evening. We played at loo, came home a little after 11.

[1] Whom he afterwards married. She was the daughter of Mr. Stevens, of Perry Hill, Worplesdon, and lived with her aunt, Mrs. Norwood, at Guildford. She was two years older than Mr. Bray, who was then only two months past 19.

7th.—Drank tea at Mrs. Westbrook's. Mr. and Mrs. Fortery there: they played at quadrille. I went home for an hour, and went again, played and supped there. Home a little before 12.

9th.—Carried Mr. Haydon his appointment as a Trustee of the Turnpike; he gave me 5*s.* After the meeting the trustees went to Mr. P. Flutter's;[1] they sent for me about 8, to play at cards.[2] I played at whist with Mr. Flutter, Mr. J. Martyr, and Mrs. Flutter; won every game. Home about one; won 3*s.* 6*d.*

10th.—Mr. Duncumb[3] dined here. He and I went to Mrs. Wilpley's,[4] but she not being at home, we went to the "White Hart" and spent the evening, and supped there.

12th.—With Mr. Martyr in his postchaise to London, to Clare, and drank tea with him. To Drury Lane playhouse, but could not get in, so we went to the Robin Hood Society, and stayed till after 10. The question was, whether the increase of unmarried people was owing to the men's greater bashfulness, or women's greater coyness, than formerly.

13th.—Went to Drury Lane house; "Tancred and Sigismunda." Garrick, *Tancred*; Mrs. Cibber, *Sigismunda.*

14th.—To Covent Garden, "Orpheus and Euridice."

15th.—Drank tea at Mrs. Emily's;[5] played at cards. Home at 11.

16th.—Came home with Mr. Martyr in his new chaise by 6.

18th.—Dined at Mr. P. Flutter's; walked up Berry Field with Miss Flutter's, Miss Nancy Steere, and Miss Parson.

22nd.—To Mr. Bullen's to dinner, played at quadrille. Came home about 1.

24th.—Between 6 and 7 with Mr. Duncumb and Mr. Wakeford, to the "Tuns" to drink a glass of wine. Mr. Punter, came in afterwards, Mr. Hallamby, Mr. Stovold and Harry Stovold. Home at 10.

29th.—To the Assembly, but there not being enough to dance,

[1] Mr. Flutter and his brother were Mayors of Guildford more than once, and the name of Flutter appears twice in the list of Mayors in the reign of Charles II.

[2] The writer was then a lad of nineteen.

[3] Mr. Duncumb was Rector of Shere. His father had purchased the advowson from Mr. Edward Bray, and was a connection by marriage.

[4] Mr. Wilpley was what was then called an Apothecary.

[5] Mr. Emily was his cousin, their grandfathers having married the daughters of Vincent Randyll, of Chilworth. Vincent Randyll married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Gould, Alderman of London. Vincent Randyll was the son and heir of Sir Edward Randyll. The latter acquired the manor of Chilworth through his wife, Ann, only daughter of Sir John Morgan, who was knighted by the Earl of Essex for his services in the expedition to Cadiz in 1596. Sir John, who died in 1621, was the son of William Morgan, who died in 1602 and whose tomb is in St. Martha's Church.

Miss Sally Flutter, Miss Parson, Mr. Ford and I sat down to loo, till between 11 and 12.

31st.—A man having taken a shop in Stoke, sometime ago, and selling goods vastly under the usual price, Mr. Haydon set up a shop against him, of whom I bought this morning four pair of gloves, at *7d.* a pair; riding gloves, *9d.*; and a pair of other gloves, *8d.*

Feb. 6th.—This day being appointed for a public Fast on account of the great earthquake at Lisbon, to Middle Church [St. Marys].

9th.—I was bled this morning for the first time. Mrs. Martyr being about to inoculate Master Jacky,[1] and I intended to be inoculated at the same time. Drank tea with Mrs. Wilpley, and read the new farce of "The Apprentice" to her. Gave Mr. Haydon for three pair of white silk stockings, *7s. 6d.* a pair, being *4s.* a pair cheaper than common.

12th.—Turnpike meeting. We all dined and spent the evening at Mr. Flutter's. Played at Pope Joan till 12.

27th.—This evening, I, Master Jacky, and the maid were inoculated [2] [for smallpox].

March 5th.—Master Jacky was taken with the symptoms, and did not come out of his chamber for a week.

7th.—I was quite easy this morning, when the smallpox began appearing; a restless night, a slight fever.

12th.—I was blind to-day, and continued so till the 16th.

April 2nd.—Master Jacky and I went for an airing round the Course, in the chaise, to-day.

17th.—To Bramley, breakfasted at the "Jolly Farmer," paid for breakfast, *6d.*

21st.—Walked with Miss Molly Flutter and Miss Parson, beyond Cross Lanes.

29th.—Drank tea at Mrs. Leeves', with Miss Lavant and Miss More. Walked with them and Miss Leeves up Warwick's Bench and part of Velvet Walk; then played at quadrille. Home 11.

May 20th.—Richard the man [servant] went for a week to the Peasemarsh to be aired; he catched the smallpox coming to us. Paid for a cheesecake for Jacky, *1d.*

22nd.—War with France [3] proclaimed at Guildford; the soldiers drawn up in arms, and with music went before the Mayor, etc. Went to see the wire-dancer; he tossed the straw very well, he laid a board on the wire and sat on it himself with three children and a dog in full swing; on the whole quite silly.

23rd, Sunday.—To Stoke Church, afterwards to the Bowling-

[1] Jacky was Mr. Martyr's son. He was called to the Bar, and lived at Guildford to an advanced age.

[2] The medical charge for the inoculation was £4 4*s.*

[3] This was the beginning of the Seven Years War in which England and Prussia were in alliance against France, Austria and Russia.

green, and had a syllabub [1] with Rawlins, Ford, Mellersh, Mersing, W. Parson, Hallomby, and Elkins. Walked up the Velvet Walk with them.

25th.—Sir Charles Howard reviewed his regiment in the Artillery Ground. With Parvish to the "White Hart," and gave him a bottle of wine, which I owed him for teaching me on the flute.

June 6th, Sunday.—To Lower Church (St. Nicholas); to the "White Hart," with Stares, Harbroe and Mellersh, had some cold tankard. Mellersh and I walked up Warwick Bench; and in the hop-ground at the bottom of Velvet Walk, met Rawlins and Ford, who went with us.

9th.—To the Assembly. Danced with Miss Fanny Yalden who dances very well. Paid Assembly 2*s.* 6*d.*; negus, 1*s.*

10th.—Lost at Bowls, 6*d.* Called on Miss Yalden, at Miss Roker's. Paid for a lobster for my supper, 3*d.*

21st.—Went a fishing, with Mr. Adderley and Mr. Mellersh; Miss Sally Flutter went with us; little sport. I got none out of the water.

26th.—Drank tea and supper at Mrs. Leeves'. Played at whist. I won every game.

28th.—To the Bowling-green. Played seven games. Paid for a scarlet waistcoat, £1 1*s.*

July 11th.—To Shalford Church. Afterwards a syllabub. Miss Flutter, Miss Gardner and I walked to Woodbridge.

Aug. 2nd.—After dinner, asked Miss Jeale and Miss Westbrooks to come and drink a syllabub with me (Mr. and Mrs. Martyr were gone to Chichester), [2] but afterwards Miss Jeale sent me word they could not come, and I must go thither; I did and played at quadrille.

15th, Sunday.—To the Lower Church. Afterwards walked with Mellersh and Ford, Miss Molly and Sally Flutter, and Miss Parson, up Catherine Hill, opposite Mr. Arnold's; then came back, went up town, Mr. Mersing met us, and walked with us as far as Ganghill Common.

Aug. 29th, Sunday.—To Middle Church (St. Mary's). Afterwards to Mr. Weston's, at West Horsley, to dinner. Gave Mr. Weston's servants, 2*s.*

[1] He was very fond of treating his friends to syllabub. This was a liquor made of wine or cider, mixed with milk and sweetened. Syllabub parties used to be held. The cow, with horns decorated with roses, would be milked in the presence of the company by a pretty milkmaid. The hot milk used to be poured into china bowls in which the wine or cider had already been placed.

[2] He had very little to do at Mr. Martyr's. In the summer he was often at the Bowling-green, and took long walks with his friends, male and female. It was not required that any married lady should join these walking parties. Chaperones were dispensed with.

Sept. 3rd.—Mr. Martyr set out at 8 this morning for London. Walked with Miss Molly Flutter and Miss Parson to Chilworth, and fished there. Mrs. Street made us a syllabub.

22nd.—To Mr. Street's at Chilworth, with Miss Molly and Sally Flutter to dinner. They finished their hopping to-day. About six we began dancing, two Miss Grenville's, Miss Betsy Smallpeice, Miss Hall, two Stovolds's, and young Hall, Mr. Street and us; there being one woman too many, we changed our partners, and one woman always sat down. We danced till 3 or 4. All lay there.

23rd.—Went to see the paper-mills. Dined at Mr. Flutter's. Between 3 and 4 to Mrs. Wilpley's; played at cards till 12.

28th.—A Turnpike meeting. Dined there with Mr. Edwards, Mr. Skrine, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. John Vincent, Mr. Henry Flutter and Mr. Pinkney.

Oct. 8th.—Miss Flutters, Miss Parson, Ford and Mellersh supped with me. Very merry till 11, had punch, Miss Molly brought rum.

13th.—Drank tea at Mr. Jeale's (the Rector), and Mr. and Mrs. Sibthorp there. Played at whist till 11.

19th.—Went to see Farnham Castle, which is very badly furnished, the Bishop never being there.

22nd.—At 7, went with Ford, Mellersh and H. Parson to the Mayor's (Savage's) to drink the King's health. We were too late for any place, but by the door. Paid 1*s.*

29th.—Walked, with Miss Sally and Fanny Whitehead, to Gang-hill Common.

Nov. 21st.—General Blakeney [1] landed yesterday at Portsmouth, and came this evening to the "White Hart." A bonfire and illuminations. The mayor and magistrates went to pay their respects to him. I went into the room with them, and had two glasses of claret. Afterwards sat in the next room with Mellersh, Harbroe, Shotter, Horsenell, Elkins, Clifton, H. Parson, and Buckle, to drink his health, from 8 to half-past 10. Paid reckoning, 1*s.* 6*d.* Bonfire, 1*d.*

23rd.—To London with Mr. Martyr. To Covent Garden Theatre; in the pit, paid 3*s.*

24th.—To Covent Garden Theatre: "Henry IV"—*Falstaff*, Mr. Shuter; *Hotspur*, Barry.

26th.—Set out at 6 in the Guildford Machine. Breakfasted at Cobham; in about 2. Breakfast, 1*s.* 1*d.* Gave the coachman, 6*d.*

Dec. 22nd.—Admiral Byng went through the town this morning

[1] General Blakeney was the hero of the hour. He had defended Fort St. Philip, Minorca, against the French, with great gallantry, and surrendered only when sickness and losses, combined with the exhaustion of his supplies, made further resistance impossible. He would have been able to hold out had Admiral Byng defeated the French fleet and landed the reinforcements and stores he was expecting.

on his way to Portsmouth to take his trial. They tolled the bell, and burnt his effigy on the churchyard-steps.

1757

Jan. 27th.—Rode the black horse to London. Covent Garden Theatre; "Richard the Third," Barry. Could not get in at Drury Lane.

Feb. 11th.—A Fast: no breakfast. To Middle Church.

17th.—Mr. Ford and Miss Sally Flutter were married this morning.

18th.—Mr. and Mrs. Ford dined here.

24th.—Dined at Mr. Ford's with all the Flutters.

27th.—To Middle Church. Mrs. Ford made her appearance.

28th.—To the Artillery Ground, to see the Hessians[1] exercise, and one of them run the gauntlet.

May 7th.—Some people got together at Petworth and thereabouts, and seized some corn belonging to engrossers.

11th.—Wheat £20 15*s.* a load.

June 21st.—Paid for half a pint of strawberries for Master Jacky and myself, 1½*d.*

Aug. 6th.—Wheat, under £10.

Sept. 11th, Sunday.—A brief[2] for the repair of the groins at Brighthelmstone; paid 6*d.*

27th.—Miss Molly Flutter married to Mr. Chandler.[3]

Oct. 6th.—Miss Jeale married to Mr. Maxhill.

Nov. 7th.—Paid earnest of coach,[4] 2*s.* 6*d.* Wine at the "White Hart," 6*d.*

10th.—Paid remainder for coach, 2*s.* 6*d.*, coachman, 6*d.*; dinner at chop-house, 10*d.*; breakfast on the road, 9*d.*; coffee in the afternoon, 4*d.*

12th.—To Drury Lane Theatre: "King Lear," by Garrick. Agreed with the barber for shaving me at 6*s.* a quarter.

14th.—To the theatre: Garrick as *Don Felix*, in "The Wonder."

[1] A Hessian regiment was quartered at Guildford for some time. Its band was a great attraction. In running the gauntlet, a form of punishment inherited from the Lanznechts of the Renaissance period, the men were formed in two ranks, facing inwards, and the man to be punished had to run between them, from one end to the other, belaboured by the blows of his comrades using their belts and buckles.

[2] When money was required for any charitable or worthy object, it was customary for the authorities to issue briefs, authorizing collections to be made in churches.

[3] An attorney at Guildford. Grandfather of the Rev. John Chandler.

[4] Being of age and out of his articles to Mr. Martyr, he went to London, and took lodgings there. Mr. Adderley, of New Inn, received him in his chambers for instruction in his profession, but his attendance there was not regular.

23rd.—At 4 to Drury Lane; the King being there to-night, very much crowded. Miss Gunning and her two sisters [1] and a number of people of quality. "The Tempest," and "Harlequin Ranger"; both very foolish to see. Home at 10.

28th.—I was sworn in to-day in the King's Bench as an Attorney of that Court. Paid Judges' clerk, when I went to be examined, 7*s.*; servant, 1*s.* Admission on stamp, £6 6*s.* At 8 with Jenkins and James [2] to the Robin Hood Society. Stayed there till past 9, then went into a room below and stayed till 11.

30th.—Paid 10*s.* 6*d.* for entering as a pupil of Mons. Prieur, a French master.[3]

Dec. 1st.—To Covent Garden Theatre. Paid for a fortnight's board and lodging, £1 4*s.*; for a bushel of coals, 1*s.* 2*d.* Tea at Prosser's coffee-house, 4*d.*; wine after dinner, 3*d.*; a pound of candles, 7*d.*

9th.—To chambers. Home to dinner. At 4 to Drury Lane Theatre: "The Careless Husband"—*Lord Chalkstone*, Mr. Garrick.

17th.—Jenkins and James came home with me at 7; played at draughts with Jenkins. Afterwards Boughton came and took us to his lodgings; at whist till 11.

21st.—With Boughton and James; mobbed it for the first row of the upper gallery at Drury Lane, which we got.

22nd.—To Drury Lane; an old play of Shirley's, "The Gamesters," revived.

25th.—To the Temple Chapel, at the Sacrament. In the afternoon with James and Boughton to the Romish Chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields; then to Mrs. Emily's and drank tea. Home at 8.

27th.—With Boughton to St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, and heard part of a sermon; afterwards to St. Mildred's, and heard part of the prayers. At whist with Sibthorpe, Boughton, and Jenkins till near 11.

28th.—To an auction of books [4] at the "Robin Hood."

1758

Jan. 2nd.—To chambers at 4 till past 7; then home; Boughton, Daniel, and Mersing came, and played at whist till 12.

[1] Miss Gunning was one of the three lovely Gunning sisters. Her elder sister Maria married George, Earl of Coventry. Her younger sister Elizabeth married James, Duke of Hamilton.

[2] Mr. Jenkins was in Mr. Adderley's office, and afterwards entered into partnership with Mr. Bray. Mr. James was also in the same office.

[3] He went to his French master for some months, an hour at a time; not regularly.

[4] About this time he bought many books, all at low prices, at stalls and auctions.

The following is written on a slip of paper:

"*Jan. 1st, 1758.*—In my pocket, £1 5*s.* 5*d.*; purse, £17 9*s.* 6*d.*; money laid out for my brother, etc., £2 7*s.* 7½*d.*; due from my mother at Christmas, £2 2*s.*; in my card purse,[1] 12*s.* 2*d.*; Bank 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities, £100.

"Of wife and children, debts and taxes clear, £123 16*s.* 8½*d.*"

Jan. 29th, Sunday.—Between 2 and 3 to the Speaker's to dinner; sat an hour before dinner; paid the servant, 2*s.*

Feb. 19th, Sunday.—To St. Dunstan's Church. After dinner called on Mr. Maxwell; then to church at St. Andrew's, Holborn; called on Mersing; soon after 4 Sam Ford came in; I stayed with him till past 7; then went home and got my fire lighted, and at 9 they came and stayed till 12.

21st.—Took a place in the Godalming Machine.

22nd.—To the "New Inn," Western Bridge, soon after 6; waited till 7; there being eight passengers, they sent a chaise in which I and a gentleman came; stopped at Cobham; arrived at Guildford[2] between 3 and 4. Paid coach, 5*s.*; breakfast at Cobham, 1*s.*; coachman, 1*s.*

April 17th.—At 6 set out in the coach for London. Dined at Kingston; in about 5. With James and Jenkins to Mr. Boughton's; at whist till 11. Paid coach and man, 5*s.* 6*d.*; dinner, 2*s.*

18th.—To the play: "The Provoked Husband," Mr. Garrick.

23rd, Sunday.—To St. Dunstan's Church; walked in Lincoln's Inn Gardens; to Mr. Emily's to dinner; to the chapel in Russell Court; walked in the Park; at Slaughter's Coffee House for half an hour; at 8 called on Boughton.

25th.—To Don Saltero's at Chelsea; paid for breakfast there, 13½*d.*; to Marylebone, played at bowls there; at 5, Ford came; he stayed till 7; then I went to the "Crown and Rolls."

May 1st.—I catched a great cold yesterday; James and I went home with Jenkins; at cribbage till 11.

8th.—Dined in Butcher Row, 9*d.*; went to hear Green, the Methodist, dispute in Fetter Lane—shameful. With Jenkins at cribbage till past 11.

10th.—Breakfasted with Mr. Street; at 11 to the Bank, and sold £25 stock;[3] at 4 dined with Mr. Adderley at the "White Lion," in Wych Street; drank tea with Clare; between 7 and 8 Gordon and I went to Covent Garden: "Miss in her teens," etc. *Fribble*, Mr. Shuter.

18th.—Breakfasted at home; James dined here; he fetched a pigeon pye; afterwards to Prosser's, where Pitts came to me;

[1] Playing at cards almost every night, and always for coin, he had a purse on purpose.

[2] Whilst at Guildford he lodged at Baptist's for 7*s.* a week. He dined at the "White Hart," for 10*d.*

[3] He sold this stock to pay £23 12*s.* 6*d.* for Viner's "Abridgment of the Law."

at 6 Emily came; we took boat at the Temple, landed at Lambeth, and walked to Vauxhall; supped there. Home about 12; very pleasant evening; paid for supper at Vauxhall, 2*s.*; going in, 1*s.*

19th.—Breakfasted at New Exchange Coffee House; dined at Betty's with Mr. Gordon; then to Drury Lane—"The Rehearsal," *Bayes*, Mr. Garrick; paid for breakfast, 6*d.*; a letter, 3*d.*; dinner and wine, 1*s.* 4*d.*

20th.—Jenkins, James, and I walked to Marylebone; at bowls till 8; then we went to the "Sugar Loaf" in Bell Yard; wine at Marylebone, 6*d.*; supper, 4½*d.*

29th.—James and I walked to Marylebone, bowls there; between 4 and 5 we went to see "Hamlet," by Mr. Garrick.

June 6th.—Got up between 4 and 5; Jenkins and James breakfasted with me at the "Angel"; at 6, set out in the coach for Guildford; stopped at Kingston; dined at Cobham; in about 4; to Miss Stevens'.

7th.—To the Bowling-green; to Miss Stevens'.[1]

9th.—Walked with Miss Stevens up Merrow Lane.

July 10th.—Miss Stevens and I drank tea at Mrs. Greenley's; sat in her pavilion.

Aug. 4th.—Dined with my uncle, Duncumb, at Shere; at 5 to Sir John Evelyn's, drank tea there; paid my uncle's servant, 1*s.*; Sir John's, 1*s.*

28th.—Dined with the Mayor at the "White Hart." A great many gentlemen from all parts of the country; there till 6; received of Mr. Fawkes, making his will, 3*s.* 6*d.*

Sept. 2nd.—Dined at the "Tuns," paid 9*d.*; drank tea and supped with Miss Stevens; Mrs. Ford came in, and afterwards Miss Adee[2] and Miss Patty.

7th.—Walked with Miss Stevens to Mr. Emily's at Clandon; dined there, cards in the evening.

12th.—To Sir John Evelyn's, to breakfast.

17th.—Between 4 and 5 to the Green; played three games, lost two; between 7 and 8 sat down to whist there with Mr. Englestoft, Mr. Mellersh, and Mr. Hunt. Home before 11.

18th.—To the Artillery Ground, to see a pony race; to Mrs. Wilpley's for half an hour; at 7 to the Bowling-green, Mellersh, Gorman, and Englestoft there; at whist till 11.

19th.—The Militia sworn in quietly; soldiers ready, but no occasion;[3] to Mr. Engelstoft's, played at backgammon; then to

[1] He visited Miss Stevens almost every day, but he was not much less in other society than formerly, and he was seldom alone at any time of the day or evening.

[2] Daughters of Dr. Adee, a physician, who afterwards went to Oxford and practised there.

[3] There was fear of a French invasion at this time for which the country was very ill-prepared. Hence the calling out of the Militia.

Mrs. Wilpley's; fetched Miss Stevens at 4; at quadrille till near 8.

20th.—To Middle Church;[1] to Mr. Shrubb's; then home, at whist till near 1.

21st.—To Busbridge, Mr. Webb[2] not at home; sat an hour with Mrs. and young Mr. Webb; cards at Mr. Brewer's till past 9.

23rd.—Dined at the "White Lion," paid 1*s.*;[3] between 3 and 4 to Miss Stevens; Mrs. Wright came in; at quadrille till 9.

24th, Sunday.—To Middle Church. (He did not visit Miss Stevens this day.)

25th.—Walked to Mr. Emily's at Clandon; called on Mrs. Wilpley; between 7 and 8 to Miss Stevens.

26th.—To Mr. Brewer's, Mr. Thomas there; after tea at Pope Joan till 7; then to Miss Stevens.

27th.—Mr. Brewer came at 10 with a licence; Mr. Martyr bound with me to Mr. Burdett; walked to Mr. Stevens' at Worplesdon, he not at home, back between 5 and 6; called on Mr. Ralph Ford to bespeak his attendance to-morrow; between 7 and 8 to Mrs. Norwood's, Betsy Stevens there.

28th.—At 8 went to Mrs. Norwood's, Miss Adee and Betsy Stevens breakfasted there; they went down the backway to Mr. Brewer's; I went home and down town; was married;[4] sent Mr. Brewer's man for a chaise and came away directly; went afterwards to Mr. Brewer's and drank chocolate; dined at Epsom; to Mrs. C.'s[5] at 5; I walked to Hatton Garden and with Mr. Boughton to Lincoln's Inn Coffee House; then home; at quadrille before supper.[6]

[1] He went to the morning service on Wednesdays in most weeks, usually to the Middle Church.

[2] Mr. Webb was Solicitor to the Treasury. This appointment is now given to barristers.

[3] He only paid 10*d.* for his dinners (without wine) at the "White Hart" and the "Tuns," and 6*s.* a week for his lodgings in the town.

[4] Miss Adee and Betsy Stevens were the bridesmaids.

[5] Mrs. C.'s was the lodging Mr. Jenkins had taken for him in Lothbury.

[6] He left a particular account of his expenses on his marriage. The following are some of them:—

	£	s.	d.
Licence	1	11	6
Pair of gloves	0	1	0
Mr. Burdett's fee	1	1	0
The clerk	0	10	6
Mrs. Norwood's maid	0	7	6
Middle Parish ringers	1	1	0
Dinner at Epsom	0	5	6
Chaise from Epsom to London	0	14	0
Driver and hostler	0	2	0
Two bottles of Lisbon at the "White Hart"	0	3	4
For fifty Oysters	0	0	7½
A pound of cheese	0	0	3½
A pound and a half of salmon	0	1	0
Paid Jenkins for the ring [Jenkins got the ring and sent it to him with a humorous letter.]	0	6	6
Mr. Shrubb for a tabby nightgown	7	14	0
Ear-rings and necklace	0	14	0
Coffee with Boughton at the Lincoln's Inn Coffee House (on the afternoon of his wedding)	0	0	5

1758

Sept. 30th.—We went to New Bond Street to the milliner; home to dinner. I drank tea with Mr. Potts, Clare, and Marshall, then home at 8.

Oct. 4th.—Bolton called; with him to the Antigallican Coffee House till 10.

5th.—Set out in a chaise for Guildford at 1; arrived between 6 and 7.

16th, Monday.—Lady Martha and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. and Mr. Burdett drank tea with us.[1]

Nov. 6th.—Set out at 8 in the Godalming Machine; dined at Esher; in at 5. Called on Mersing; Boughton there; then to Jenkins', and played at whist till near 11. Coach and man, 5*s.* 6*d.*; a glass of capillair, 3*d.*

8th.—Dined at Prosser's Coffee House; between 4 and 5 to the play—"Zara," *Lusignan*, Mr. Garrick.

15th.—To the Bowling-green between 6 and 7; at whist there till 10;[2] then home. Won 4*s.* 6*d.*; paid reckoning at the green, 1*s.*

17th.—To Mrs. Emily's to dinner; played at quadrille before dinner; home at 5; then went after my wife and Mrs. Norwood to Mr. Shrubb's at Shalford; then to the Bowling-green.

1759

Feb. 21st.—To Middle Church. My wife and I walked with Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell in their garden till past 1. At 6 Mr. Ford, Mr. Gorman, and Mr. Mellersh came; at whist till 12.

March 21st.—On Stephens's horse to London; met Mersing and Jenkins; dined at Betty's. To Covent Garden—"The Busybody," *Marplot*, Shuter.[3] At 10 to the "Angel," where I lay. Mersing and Jenkins came; we drank one bottle. They went a little after 12.

April 9th.—Having a cold, with a difficulty of breathing, I was bleeded this morning, and found benefit by night.

May 7th.—On Stephens's horse to London. To Mr. Adderley's; at 5 with him to the "Feathers" Tavern, and dined. Away at 8; at 9 Jenkins, Mersing, and Boughton came to me at the "Angel" and stayed till past 12; paid for dinner and wine, 2*s.* 6*d.*

9th.—Walked about; called on Adderley; dined with Jenkins;

[1] They received friends to tea every evening this week. They lived in a house with a garden, in which Mr. Bray planted fruit trees and shrubs, but where it was does not appear in the Diary.

[2] He went to the bowling-green to play at whist in the winter, and at bowls in the summer.

[3] He had seen the first performance of "Marplot" by Garrick.

home by Epsom; paid for breakfast at the "Angel," 8*d.*; two nights' lodging, 1*s.* 6*d.*; maid, 1*s.*; horse and hostler, 3*s.* 2*d.*; turnpike, 4½*d.*; horse hire, 6*s.*

June 13th.—On Stephens's horse to Chertsey; breakfasted with Ford, Heath, and wife; to Ascot Races.

22nd.—To the green, and thence with Mr. Russell to the "Tuns" to drink the King's health; paid drinking, 1*s.*

23rd.—To Sir John Evelyn, with him Colonel Evelyn and young Mr. Budgen.[1] To the "Hatch" to dinner; Mr. Evelyn, Mr. Godschall,[2] Mr. Bridges, Mr. Steere, Mr. Spence,[3] Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Walsh there; left at 7; paid for dinner and wine, 4*s.* 6*d.*

Aug. 6th.—To Wotton Hatch to dinner. Mr. Evelyn, Mr. Bisshop, Mr. Godschall, Mr. Deane, Mr. Carr, Mr. Spence, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Hull.[4]

9th.—To see the fireworks on the good news; Russians and French defeated.[5] The Judges came in the evening.

14th.—My wife brought to bed this morning, about five of a boy. Paid Mr. Burdett, 10*s.* 6*d.*; midwife and nurse, 10*s.*

20th.—To Wotton Hatch.[6] Mr. Talbot, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Spence. Home about 8.

Sept. 10th.—My wife sat up for company.

Oct. 1st.—To Wotton Hatch: Mr. Budgen,[7] Mr. Godschall, Mr. Tucker,[8] Mr. Talbot, Mr. Dormer, Mr. Steere, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Spence, and Mr. Spooner.

22nd.—With Sir John Evelyn to Milton Court: held court there. Mr. Evelyn with us. To Wotton at 6; danced till past 10. Colonel Evelyn, Mr. Harcourt, the butler, Miss Mary Evelyn, Miss Clark, Miss Duncumb, and three maids. I danced with Miss C. and Miss D.

28th.—Paid for a thing to hang my wig on, 1*s.* 2*d.*; a hutch for the child, 8*s.*

[1] The son of the Member for the County.

[2] Mr. Godschall, of Weston House, Albury. An accomplished gentleman, LL.D. of Oxford, cousin of Lady Palmerston, the mother of the late Lord Palmerston.

[3] Of Parkhurst, where Rousseau was his guest for some time.

[4] Who built the Leith Hill Tower, and was buried there.

[5] This refers to Frederick the Great's victory over the Russians at Zorndorf, near Frankfort on the Oder, and to the Duke of Brunswick's victory over the French at Minden with an army that was mainly British.

[6] It is remarkable that a young attorney of 22 should have been invited to the social meetings of elderly and middle-aged gentlemen of the highest position in the neighbourhood. His grandson, the late Mr. Edward Bray, inherited his companionable qualities, and was welcome in every house he visited.

[7] The Member for the County.

[8] Of Betchworth Castle. The author of *The Light of Nature.*

Nov. 29th.—Home in the Portsmouth fly. Thanksgiving for taking Quebec.[1]

Dec. 1st.—Illumination for Sir Edward Hawke beating Conflans.[2]

13th.—Ford, Mellersh, and Vincent the clergyman sent for me to the "White Hart" to play at whist.

1760

Jan. 15th.—Lord Onslow sent for me to dinner; home at 8. Paid Mr. Wilpley bleeding my wife, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Feb. 11th.—On Upperton's mare to London; dined with Adderley at the "Feathers." At 5 to Covent Garden, "Comus," singing by Miss Brent. To Clare's for half an hour; then to the "Angel"; Jenkins came at 10, stayed till 12.

April 13th.—Paid a man going beyond Ripley to get some leeches to bleed the child. A labourer in the garden one day, 1*s.* 3*d.*

July 28th.—Mrs. Norwood and my wife drank tea with Mrs. Hole. I went to the Green till past 8. Englestoft came after; played backgammon till near 11.

Nov. 14th.—Between 6 and 7 to the "White Lion" by invitation from the Mayor on the King of Prussia's success.[3] Stayed till past 11.

19th.—In a coach to the Speaker's; dined at Dr. Adee's; drank tea with Clare, then to the "Angel." Jenkins came and stayed till 12.

Dec. 15th.—Mr. Robert Austen[4] drank tea here, and at 6 went with me to the "Red Lion"; Mr. Russell, Mr. Ford, Captain and Mr. C., and Mr. Webb; cards; home at 11.[5]

1761

June 8th.—Mr. Lane[6] and Mr. Godschall made a cricket match to-day at Albury Heath. Mrs. Skurray and my wife went in a

[1] This followed on the battle of the Heights of Abraham, in which Wolfe and his opponent Montcalm were both mortally wounded.

[2] This was the battle of Quiberon.

[3] These successes were the victories gained by Frederick the Great at Lignitz and Torgau over the Austrians.

[4] The father of the late Sir Henry Austen. He had been articled, as well as Mr. Bray, to Mr. Martyr. He afterwards purchased a Clerkship in the Six Clerks' Office in Chancery.

[5] Mr. Bray's marriage made little difference in his habits this year. He was almost every night with his friends at cards or backgammon; in the summer evenings at bowls; frequently at the morning services on week days at the Middle Church. He had very little to do at this time in his profession.

[6] Mr. Lane, of East Horsley Park.

postchaise, and dined with my mother, and then went to see it. I walked. We drank tea in Mr. Godschall's tent, Mr. Lane, Mr. King, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Dickinson, Lord Ossory, etc.

July 27th.—To Wotton Hatch Club. Paid, 5*s.* 6*d.*

Sept. 22nd.—The Coronation (George III). To the Green, played four games. At 7 to the "Red Lion," to drink the King's health. To the Mayor at the "Tuns." Home at 12.

Oct. 2nd.—To London, to talk with Mr. Evelyn;[1] called on Jenkins.

27th.—To London, with Mr. Evelyn to the Board of Green Cloth. There till 3; dined at Clifton's Chop House. Paid for dinner, 1*s.*

28th.—Breakfasted at Dr. Adee's. The Miss Adee's walked with me to look for a house. Mr. Jenkins supped with me.

29th.—To the Green Cloth at 11; at 3 to the "Angel," and dined there. To Covent Garden Theatre, but could not get in. Drank tea at Adderley's; quadrille. Paid for dinner, 1*s.* 6*d.*; rum, 1*s.* 2*d.*; orange chips, 3*d.*; cakes, 2*d.*

1762

Jan. 18th.—Queen's Birth-day. We all dined at St. James's. At 11 home in a chaise; paid for chaise, 1*s.* 6*d.*

March 12th.—The General Fast. My wife brought to bed of a boy.[2]

April 26th.—Mr. Stephenson and I, with Mr. Selwyn, at 2, to the Exhibition. Paid for catalogue, 6*d.*

27th.—At home this morning, taking Jessop's water. In the afternoon drank tea with Jenkins. Home at 8.

Aug. 21st.—To St. James's with Mrs. Norwood, and three Miss Adee's to drink caudle.[3] Went into Kensington Gardens; gave the boy who let us in, 2*d.*

[1] Mr. Evelyn, afterwards Sir John, then M.P. for Helstone, had offered him an appointment at the Board of Green Cloth, which he at first, by the wish of his wife, declined to accept; but a few days afterwards, being better advised, he was glad to find that he could still have it. The following note was among the Memoranda which he left of his early life: "Nothing could be pleasanter than our situation at the Board of Green Cloth. The Principals were all members of the House of Commons. We sat in the same room, at the same green cloth table, with them, by whom we were treated rather as associates than as clerks." Mr. Bray was at first only an assistant, together with Mr. Selwyn, a barrister, afterwards in large practice; Mr. Blenman, also of the Bar, and Mr. Fanshawe, but they rose to be chief clerks. His usual attendance was from 11 to 3. He took a house in Holles Street, and settled there December 14th, but in the following year he moved to Great Russell Street.

[2] This child died in July.

[3] After a Royal birth caudle was given to the Clerks of the Green Cloth and others in office at St. James's.

Sept. 1st.—To Mr. Walters,[1] called on Mr. Malthus;[2] dined at Mr. Evelyn's. Home at 6.

Oct. 2nd.—Dined and lay at Lord Midleton's; at quadrille, from 4 in the afternoon. Paid servants in the house, 5*s.*

Nov. 5th.—In the Guildford coach to Guildford. Went to the "Tuns" to drink the King's health. Home at 12; paid at the "Tuns," 1*s.*; coach and man, 6*s.*

1766

Sept. 6th.—Paid for a horse, bought of a Welchman, £6 6*s.* 0*d.*; saddle, bridle, and cloth, £1 17*s.* 6*d.*

Oct. 4th.—With Mrs. N. and Miss Kerr to Drury Lane; "Romeo and Juliet."

5th.—Sunday to Church. To the Coffee-house for half an hour. Paid for wine, 6*d.*

10th.—With Mrs. Kerr to Drury Lane: "Provoked Husband" and "Devil to Pay"; Mr. Garrick.

1767

March 18th.—It pleased God to release my child William from his sufferings, when half a year old he was seized with convulsions which never left him.

June 9th.—With Mr. Hollingworth to the Downs Guildford Races. Sir John Evelyn being taken ill, went off the Downs to Wotton.

19th.—Jack was taken with the smallpox, and on the 28th the dear soul died. Polly was taken on the 1st of July, I sent for Mr. Kerr who gave her Sutton's powders, and she recovered.

Dec. 22nd.—With Mr. Waddington to Drury Lane; "Suspicious Husband," Mr. Garrick.

1768

Jan. 30th.—My wife brought to bed of a boy.[3]

Feb. 24th.—Dined at Penneck's, Mr. Astle, Col. Webb, Dr. Solander, etc.

[1] Of Bury Hill, now Mr. Barclay's.

[2] Of the Rookery, now Mr. Fuller's. His son, Thomas Robert Malthus, was the great writer on Population. His youngest daughter married Mr. Bray's son Edward.

[3] His son Edward, who married Miss Malthus, and left a large family. His other sons died in childhood. Mr. Bray had no collateral relations of his name after the death of his uncle and brothers within many generations. His ancestor, Sir Edward Bray, was the heir male

March 1st.—Mr. Penneck, Dr. Solander and Col. Webb dined here.[1]

31st.—To Captain Brodrick's,[2] and dined; Lady Midleton and Sir Francis Vincent there.

Sept. 9th.—To Neville Court, and had the nerve in both ears cut for the toothache, and received relief in an hour.

Oct. 11th.—To New Inn[3] till dinner; at 4 again till 6.

22nd.—Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Dr. Ducarrell, and Mr. Astle dined here.

1769

March 7th.—To the House of Commons till 3.

May 15th.—Dined at Lord Onslow's; to the race.[4] I paid his servants, 4*s.*

16th.—With Mr. Powell, curate of Abinger, to the race.

July 30th, Sunday.—Mr. Woods came to tell me that Mr. Sturt[5] died yesterday. To Dorking to Mr. Budgen, Mr. Talbot, and Mr. Scawen.

Aug. 28th.—Meeting of Mr. Smith's trustees. I was appointed clerk and treasurer, in the place of Mr. Sturt.

Oct. 16th.—In a chaise with Mr. Jenkins to Reading.[6]

of Edmund, Lord Bray, and succeeded to the family estates; but the title descended to Lord Bray's daughters, and was in abeyance until obtained by the late Baroness Bray. Mr. Bray was one of the few descendants then living of Sir Thomas More, whose granddaughter, the daughter of Margaret Roper, married Sir Edward Bray. His two daughters, Mary and Catherine, were not married.

[1] He was now getting into the society of literary and scientific men. Dr. Solander was a Swede and a celebrated botanist. He familiarized English botanists with the Linnean system. He was appointed in 1760 assistant librarian at the British Museum, to catalogue its natural history collections. In 1768 he accompanied Sir Joseph Banks and Captain Cook in the voyage of the *Endeavour* to Tahiti, round the Horn, returning to England in 1771. In 1773 he was made keeper of printed books at the British Museum.

[2] Afterwards General Brodrick.

[3] He had entered into partnership with his friend Mr. Jenkins, whose chambers were in New Inn.

[4] The Guildford Races were then in May.

[5] Mr. Sturt was a barrister, and a relation of Mr. Bray's. Mr. Budgen, Mr. Talbot, and Mr. Scawen, were trustees of the charity.

[6] A tour with Mr. Jenkins to Oxford, Bath, Gloucester, Salisbury, Blenheim, Fonthill, Longleat, Chepstow, etc. They hired a carriage and horses for the journey; and, in a rhyming letter to his wife, he writes:

> "We hired from friend Bryant a very good chaise,
> Intending thus travelling quite at our ease.
> James was mounted behind on a fine prancing steed,
> To take care of the baggage and help us if need."

Mr. Bray wrote a particular description of Fonthill, Stourton, and other houses visited.

1770

July 27th.—Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Adderley, and Mr. Pacey dined with me. To the Percy Coffee House for an hour; won 15*s.*[1]

Aug. 4th.—We set out at 6 with Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Adderley to Shere; dined at Cobham; saw Claremont and Painshill.

5th, Sunday.—To Church; afterwards by Lonesome[2] to Leith Hill.

6th.—To Lord Aylesford's house and garden (Albury Park).

Sept. 6th.—Lord Talbot, at the request of Mr. Gray and Mr. Sacker, gave me the place of Clerk of the Verge. I was sworn in this day.

Nov. 19th.—To New Inn; to Mundy's Coffee House;[3] reckoning, 3*s.*

20th.—At 6 with Ford to the Turk's Head Coffee House; whist; home at 2; reckoning, 6*s.*; won 10*s.*

1771

Jan. 1st.—At Shere;[4] drank tea and supped at Mr. Botham's.

3rd.—Dined at Mr. Godschall's.

6th.—Walked to Sir Frederick Evelyn's, and dined.

April 12th.—To Wood Street to see a horse; rode the horse to Islington; paid for it, £25 4*s.*[5]

1772

Jan. 23rd.—Paid admission fee at the Antiquary Society, £5 5*s.*

Feb. 28th.—Dined at Mr. Penneck's:[6] Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr.

[1] Some of his intimate friends dined with him every week. The dinner was over at 5 or 6, and he often went afterwards to a coffee-house. He also went frequently to the theatres, and sometimes in the summer to Vauxhall. His mornings were spent at the Board of Green Cloth or in New Inn.

[2] The house which Mr. Jacobson built, called "Lonesome," has been pulled down.

[3] Mr. Bray went to many different coffee-houses, but most frequently to the Percy and Mundy's. On Sundays he went for an hour to the Buffalo.

[4] He had a house at Shere, which his mother lived in, and made a home for him during his frequent visits, and at little expense, for riding round in the neighbourhood he got his dinner at one house and tea at another. To general information he could now add the gossip of St. James's, and he was welcome wherever he went.

[5] He kept what he called a chaise or whisky, and two horses.

[6] Mr. Penneck was Keeper of the Reading-room at the British Museum and Rector of Abinger.

Stebbing, Mr. Lort, and Mr. Astle. At half-past 5, with Mr. Adderley, to Drury Lane: "Much Ado about Nothing," Mr. Garrick.

April 6th.—With Jenkins to the meeting of the Laudable Society; dined there; dinner, 5*s.*

Aug. 24th.—Set out with Mr. Jenkins in a postchaise for Wales.

27th.—Being the races at Hereford, could get no chaise, but got horses, and rode to Monmouth.

31st.—To Llandilo, an excellent inn, and dined; and Mr. Pennoyre Watkins telling us the ford at Llandovery was dangerous, lay there. Whist with him; won 12*s.*

1773

July 24th.—Rode to the Downs; saw part of a great cricket match.

26th.—Dined at Mr. Godschall's: General and Mrs. Evelyn and Colonel Molyneux there; drank tea with Mr. Berwick.

Oct. 31st, Sunday.—To Church; to Mr. Talbot (of Chart Park), and dined; drank tea at Mr. Tucker's;[1] lay at Mr. Kerr's.

Nov. 13th.—With Jenkins to Covent Garden: Macklin played *Macbeth.*

1774

June 10th.—Rode with Dr. Osborn to Dr. Price,[2] Newington Green.

24th.—Rode with Mr. Penneck and Mr. Austen to Mr. Walpole's, Strawberry Hill; saw that;[3] dined at the "Toy" Hampton.

Dec. 7th.—Dr. Solander and Omiah, the native of Otaheite, Mr. Penneck, and Mr. Planta[4] dined and drank tea here.

8th.—To Drury Lane; "The Country Girl."

1775

Sept. 28th.—To the "King's Head" at Derby,[5] and lay.

[1] Betchworth Castle.

[2] He had become acquainted with Dr. Osborn and Dr. Price on the institution of the Equitable Assurance Office, of which he was a director. He frequently rode with his friends, sometimes a party of six.

[3] He wrote a most particular description of it.

[4] Mr. Planta, Principal Librarian at the British Museum.

[5] This was the tour that he published an account of. He rode on horseback, 1,800 miles this year.

1776

April 3rd.—Paid subscription to the Laudable Society, £2 12*s.* 6*d.*[1]

May 3rd.—Paid for a grey horse, five years old, 15 guineas.

27th.—Paid labourers planting firs in the Hurtwood, £1 12*s.* 3*d.*; stakes, etc., for fencing, £2 17*s.* 3*d.*[2]

1777

Oct. 30th.—To Loseley to breakfast; to East Horsley, and dined at Mr. Fox's; supped at Mr. Duncumb's.

Nov. 19th.—Paid Mr. Chaubert, for monument in Shere Church, 6 guineas.[3]

Dec. 21st.—Paid Mr. Lomax, for half an acre of land, £7.[4]

1778

Jan. 16th.—To Leicester; dined with Mr. Parr,[5] and supped; whist; lost 3*s.*

Feb. 26th.—To the play with Miss Catherine Adee and Kitty: "School for Scandal" and "The Quaker."

March 19th.—Antiquary Society; supped at the "White Hart," with Mr. Gough, Mr. Lort, Mr. Grose, and Mr. Topham.[6]

April 25th.—Lord Midleton came; rode with him to Pitland Street; he and Mr. Lomax dined.

June 8th.—Mr. Jenkins and Mr. J. Martyr[7] dined.

9th.—To Guildford; dined at Mr. Martyr's; Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Hawes there; to the horse race.

July 19th, Sunday.—To Church; walked in the Museum Gardens with Mr. Austen.

26th, Sunday.—To Church at Shere; dined at Mr. Duncumb's; drank tea at Mr. Godschall's: Lord and Lady Onslow and Mr. and Mrs. Onslow there.

[1] This was a society which met at St. Paul's Coffee House. The subscription was five guineas a year.

[2] This plantation sowed all the fir trees between the Windmill and Peaslake. Another plantation adjoining to the West Churt, sowed the ground west of the road to Cranleigh.

[3] This was for his father.

[4] For a piece of land at the top of the plantation of beeches above Picket's Hole.

[5] Dr. Parr.

[6] Distinguished Antiquaries. Grose was also an artist and Richmond Herald. Topham was also a Bencher of Gray's Inn, Deputy Keeper of the State Papers and Librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

[7] Formerly Jacky.

1780

Jan. 16th.—In a chaise to the Speaker at Wonersh, and dined; to Loseley in the evening.

27th.—Antiquary Society, supped with Mr. Waddilove at Mundy's Coffee House in Maiden Lane; paid 1*s.*

Feb. 8th.—To Drury Lane, with Mrs. Gardiner and Polly, "Plain Dealer" and "Fortunatus."

March 28th.—To General Evelyn's, and breakfasted; to Turnpike meeting at Guildford; dined at the "White Hart," with Mr. Page and Captain Onslow; to Loseley and lay.

April 15th.—Breakfasted at Mr. Lomax's; rode with him to the Hurtwood.

June 6th.—Lord Mansfield's house burnt,[1] up all night.

1781

Jan. 8th.—Edward went to the Guildford Ball.

11th.—To the first meeting of the Antiquary Society in Somerset House; supped at Coffee House, with Mr. Gough, Mr. Topham, etc.

March 22nd.—To Kingston Assizes; dined with the Grand Jury; Mr. Budgen's cause tried.

June 16th.—To Sir Edward Evelyn in Piccadilly, and with him in his phaeton to Leatherhead.

July 2nd.—With Dr. Osborne in his coach to Mr. Rice at Tooting, and dined.

Aug. 16th.—Mr. Manning supped and lay here.

17th.—With Mr. Manning[2] to Ansted Camp; he dined and lay here.

18th.—Dined at Mr. Pollen's; drank tea at Mr. Polhill's (Albury).

24th.—To Colonel Clarke at Stanestreet, and breakfasted; dined and supped at Mr. Duncumb's.

25th.—To Loseley, and breakfasted; dined at the "White Hart" with the Club.

Sept. 14th.—To Mr. Page[3] at Cobham to breakfast; to Shere to dinner.

15th.—General Evelyn, Mr. and Mrs. Lomax, and Mr. Duncumb dined with us.[4]

[1] This was one of the many lawless acts committed by the mob in the "No-Popery" riots stirred up by Lord George Gordon.

[2] The Rev. Mr. Manning, who began the *History of Surrey*.

[3] Mr. Page had bought the Manor of Cobham, and lived at Pointers.

[4] When he was in the country he seldom dined at home unless he had friends with him.

1782

Feb. 10th.—Walked to Hampstead; dined at Mr. Jenkins's; thence walked home with him.[1]

March 31st.—My brother and I drank tea at Capt. Finch's (Albury Park).

Sept. 15th.—Breakfasted at Lord Grantley's; dined at Mr. Shurlock's; drank tea with my brother; to Wotton, and lay at Sir Frederick's.

1783

June 7th.—Set out at 7 for Shere; breakfasted at Epsom; dined at the "White Horse," Dorking;[2] paid for breakfast, 1*s.*; barber, 6*d.*; horses, 10*d.*; at Dorking, dinner and wine, 3*s.* 8*d.*; horses, 1*s.*

July 3rd.—To Harrow speeches;[3] breakfasted at the "King's Head"; dined with Dr. Heath.

1784

March 11th.—To the Antiquary Society; supped at Holylands Coffee House, with Mr. Gough,[4] Mr. Ord, Mr. Turner, Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Grose, Dr. Nash, and others.

22nd.—To Bath by coach; set out at 4, arrived at 8.

July 24th.—Rode with Mr. Topham[5] to Tunbridge Wells; Mr. Gough, Mr. Ord, and Mr. Brooke, in a chaise; we all saw Knowle, and dined at the "White Hart," Sevenoaks.

Aug. 19th.—Dined at the Club at Dorking; Duke of Norfolk, Sir Wm. Gray, etc.

Dec. 26th.—At home; physick.[6]

1785

Jan. 3rd.—Mr. and Mrs. Polhill and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. Duncumb and John Duncumb dined here.

4th.—Edward and I rode to Sir Fredk. Evelyn's; dined at Mr. Godschall's.

[1] His partnership with Mr. Jenkins was dissolved in 1774, but without any interruption of their friendship.

[2] To near the end of his life he would often stop to dine, and sometimes to sleep, at the inn at Dorking, or Guildford, instead of going home to Shere.

[3] His only surviving son Edward was at Harrow.

[4] These were all eminent antiquaries.

[5] He was one of the Trustees of the British Museum.

[6] He was subject all his life to inflammatory disorder and frequently took physic.

7th.—Edward and I dined at Captn. Finch's; Lady Aylesford and two daughters, Captn. Edward Finch, and Mr. Morden there.

Feb. 19th.—To Drury Lane; "Macbeth," Mrs. Siddons.

June 26th, Sunday.—Edward and I walked to Albury Church; dined at Mr. Polhill's; with him in his chaise to Shere Church;[1] went to Captn. Pitts;[2] drank tea at Sir Frederick's.

July 13th.—Attended the Sessions; dined with the Justices at the "White Hart"; lay at Loseley.

1786

Jan. 7th.—Edward and I rode to Guildford, and then in a chaise to Pepperharrow, and lay there. To Church at Pepperharrow. Chaise came. I dined at Mr. Webb's; drank tea at Mr. Manning's, and lay at the "White Hart," Guildford; Mr. Mellersh supped with me.

June 6th.—Guildford races. Very unwell; did not go up to the Downs.

July 14th.—To Tooting, and held a court; dined and drank tea at Mr. Rice's.[3]

Aug. 2nd.—To Eaton Bray.[4]

Dec. 28th.—Dined and lay at Mrs. Tucker's, Sir Henry, and Lady St. John;[5] whist, won 9*s.*

1787

Jan. 10th.—To Quarter Sessions in Borough; dined with the Justices; whist, Sir Joseph Mawbey,[6] Pardon, Lawson, and others, till 10, won 10*s.* 6*d.*

Aug. 28th.—Dined at home. Miss Malthus, and Miss Menzies, Mr. R. Malthus,[7] and Mr. John Duncumb, drank tea.

30th.—Dined at the Club at Dorking, Sir Fredk. Evelyn, etc.; paid for dinner, 4*s.* 6*d.*

[1] He went to Church every Sunday, but he did not think it wrong to use his carriage and horses, or to travel on that day. Mr. Polhill, the Rector of Albury, used to go to church in his carriage.

[2] Abinger Hall. Afterwards Lady Donegal's.

[3] Mr. Rice was lord of the Manor of Tooting.

[4] The Eaton Bray estate was inherited by Mr. Bray's ancestor, Sir Edward Bray, as heir male of Lord Bray, and sold by him.

[5] They became clients, and the family have remained among the best clients of Mr. Bray's firm.

[6] Sir Joseph Mawbey was member for Surrey; made a fortune by a distillery. Mr. Briscoe derived the manor of Epsom from his daughter.

[7] Mr. Malthus had left the Rookery, and was living at Albury, in the house afterwards Colonel Clive's.

Oct. 26th.—Dined at Mr. Godschall's, between 8 and 9; received by express Mrs. Oglethorpe's death; sent for a chaise from Dorking; set out at 2, got to Russell Street past 7,[1] breakfasted; to Mr. Sharp,[2] with him to Cranham.

1788

June 9th.—Drank tea at Mr. Rudings.[3]

10th.—With Miss Adees, Mary and Caroline, to Vauxhall; home at 12.

Aug. 30th.—To Reigate, and lay at the "White Hart."

31st.—Dined with Mr. Barnes; to Mr. Fanshawe,[4] and lay.

Oct. 24th.—We all dined and supped at Mrs. Malthus's; whist, won 3*s.* 6*d.*

1789

Feb. 10th.—Council at the Society of Antiquaries;[5] to the House of Commons.

June 18th.—Dined with the Duke of Norfolk;[6] home at 8.

July 3rd.—Called at Mr. Eckersall's;[7] drank tea at Dorking.

Aug. 10th.—To Hazlegrove; lay there (Sir Hy. St. John Mildmay's).

Dec. 25th.—My dear daughter Caroline died this morning, after a fever of a few days.[8]

1790

July 26th.—Dined at Mr. Duncumb's.

27th.—Mr. R. Malthus and the Misses dined here, with Cath. and Mr. and Mrs. Polhill, and Mr. S. Godschall.

30th.—Mr. Duncumb and Mr. Thos. and Robt. Duncumb supped here.

31st.—Drank tea at Mr. Malthus's.[9]

[1] An instance of Mr. Bray's activity.

[2] Granville Sharp. General Oglethorpe lived for some years at Westbrook, Godalming.

[3] The author of *The Coinage of Great Britain.*

[4] Of Shabden, father of the Miss Fanshawes.

[5] He had been chosen one of the Council.

[6] The dinner-hour in London was getting later.

[7] Of Burford Bridge.

[8] For the following nine days there is no entry but "At home."

[9] Eight consecutive days were spent in society. When in London he dined every week at the "Crown and Anchor" with his antiquary friends, and often received them to dinner. He played at whist still, but not so often.

Sept. 3rd.—Took up Mr. Clutton, at Walworth, and went with him to Sir Peter Burrell's,[1] at Beckenham.

1791

June 9th.—Dined at Sir Charles Goulds' with the directors of the Equitable Society. Supped at the Coffee House, Brand, Turner, and others.

Sept. 29th.—Dined at Sir Wm. Hillman's, Lord Say and Sele, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Fanshawe, sen.; drank tea at Mrs. Molyneux's.

30th.—Sir William Hillman, Mr. Willis, Mr. Jenkinson, and Mr. Saml. Dyson, dined here.

1792

Jan. 2nd.—Set out ground to widen Sherborne Lane. In the evening rode to Capt. Onslow's, at Ripley, and lay there.

Feb. 8th.—Dined at Edward's, with Mr. Malthus and family; child christened; Whist, won 3*s.*; paid nurse, etc., £3 3*s.*

18th.—To Lord Sydney, and with him to Frognal, and lay there.

March 1st.—Mr. Willis dined here; with him to the Antiquary Society; supped at the Coffee House, Lord Leicester, etc., there.

April 12th.—To Mr. Strode, at Loseley, and dined; to Mr. Webb, at Milford, and lay.

1796

Dec. 14th.—My wife died about 5 in the afternoon; the most affectionate of wives, tenderest of parents, and most sincere of Christians; to her great prudence and discretion I owe the prosperity with which God has blessed me.

24th.—Very hard frost.[2]

1797

Feb. 25th.—Dined at Edward's, Mr. Godschall, senior, etc.; Reginald christened; paid Edward Duncumb for a drawing of Combe Bottom, £2 2*s.*; frame and glass, 10*s.* 6*d.*

March 21st.—Dined at the "Crown and Anchor" (Antiquaries' Club), Dr. Hamilton, Sir Wm. Musgrave, Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Weston, Seward, Brand, Ord, Lysons; tea at the Coffee House (Holyland's); paid, for dinner, 2*s.*; tea, 11*d.*

Aug. 14th.—In Southampton long coach to town at 6; break-

[1] Sir Peter Burrell married the Baroness Willoughby of Eresby, and was made Lord Gwydir. He and his descendants were among the best clients of Mr. Bray's office.

[2] The thermometer fell one and a half degrees below zero.

fasted at Alton; dined at "Catherine Wheel," at Egham; drank tea at Hatchett's.

24th.—Rode with Edward to Mr. Jenkins's, at Putney, dined and drank tea. Home at 8.

Oct. 14th.—Dined at the "White Hart," Guildford; drank tea at Mr. Polhill's (Albury).

22nd.—To Mr. Currie at East Horsley; dined and lay there.

Nov. 3rd.—To Mr. Austen's; he died about 9.

11th.—With Mr. Halsey and Dr. Benamore at 1; from Mr. Austen's house [1] with the funeral; dined at Kingston; lay at the "White Lion," Cobham.

12th.—Mr. Coussmaker and Mr. Martyr met us at the "Green Man"; got to Shalford by 1.

16th.—With Master Austen to Harrow.

Dec. 16th.—To Guildford; dined at the Club; whist; paid 5*s.*; won 3*s.*

20th.—With Edward in coach to Lord Grantley's, in Sloane Street, and dined; paid coach and turnpike, 4*s.* 2*d.*

1798

Jan. 19th.—To Lord Grenville, the Duke of Portland,[2] etc. dined at Mr. Harrison's.

23rd.—Dined at the "Crown and Anchor" with the Antiquaries' Club, Dr. Hamilton, Sir Wm. Musgrave, Dr. Halifax, Topham, Brand, Lysons, Charles Townshend, etc.

Feb. 18th.—Inflammation in the eye; paid for golden ointment, 1*s.* 9*d.*

March 4th, Sunday.—To Church; Mr. Bayley [3] and Mr. Baxendale called.

1799

Jan. 14th.—Supped at Mr. Baxendale's; Whist.

16th.—Mr. Hogarth and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison dined here.

17th.—Dined at General Rainsford's, Sir George Osborn, Colonel Sloane, and Mr. Rose Fuller.

[1] Shalford House. Mr. R. Austen had inherited a moiety of the Austen estate on the death of his aunt, and the remainder on the death of his brother Henry.

[2] As one of the Clerks at the Board of Green Cloth he had to collect the land tax from the Officers of State. He received £520 from Lord Grenville for four quarters' land tax, at 4*s.* in the pound; from the Duke of Portland, £923; Mr. Pitt, two quarters, £456 15*s.*; Lord Thurlow, do., £1,425 17*s.* 9¾*d.*

[3] Afterwards a Judge and a Baronet. He was a very frequent Sunday visitor, as well as Mr. Baxendale.

Feb. 19th.—Dined at the "Crown and Anchor," Sir Joseph Banks, Lysons, etc.

July 2nd.—Mr. Waddilove [1] and Salter dined here.

3rd.—Mr. Peach, Dealtry,[2] Brand, and Mrs. Davis dined here.

4th.—Drank tea at Mrs. Austen's (Shalford).

6th.—To Mr. Ruding's (at Maldon), and breakfasted; dined at Mr. Filewood's; drank tea at Dr. Taylor's.

13th.—Breakfasted with Mr. Currie; dined and lay at Sir John Frederick's.

14th, Sunday.—After breakfast to Peto,[3] at Stoke D'Abernon, and to Church there; dined and drank tea at Mr. Cooke's.

31st.—Drank tea at Mr. Malthus's; walked through his coppices, Miss Dalton there.

Sept. 19th.—To Lord Sydney (in Grosvenor Square), and dined; drank tea at Mr. Andrewes's.[4]

Nov. 17th, Sunday.—To Church; Dr. Willis and Serjeant Bayley called.

21st.—Major Molyneux, Captain Vincent, Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Willis, Mr. Andrewes, and Mr. Ruding dined here.

22nd.—Mr. and Mrs. Godschall dined here; paid for lottery tickets, £8 4*s.*

Dec. 22nd.—Not well.[5]

1806

Nov. 15th.—This day, I completed my 70th year, without having ever met with any accident of consequence and with very little interruption to my health, except in January last, when I had a very serious attack by an inflammation in my lungs, but from which I am perfectly recovered. My eyesight is so good that I can and generally do use my eyes in reading or writing from the time of getting up in the morning till 10 at night. My hearing is

[1] Afterwards Dean of Ripon.

[2] Rector of Clapham.

[3] Father of the great builder.

[4] Afterwards Dean of Canterbury.

[5] He was confined to the house for more than a week by a bad cold, which was followed by inflammation in one of his eyes. The inflammation was subdued with difficulty by the great oculist Mr. Phipps, afterwards Sir Watken Waller. The eye affected became gradually weaker, and the sight of it was entirely gone for some years before his death, although exactly when he did not notice. At the beginning of the nineteenth century he was 64; and his son's attention to the business of the office in Great Russell Street enabled him to live more at Shere, but when in London his habits were little changed. He dined with the Antiquaries' Club almost every week during the season until he was 90. He did not so frequently take his meals at the houses of his friends, but at his own table they were always welcome, and many came.

in no way impaired. I have not lost one front tooth and very few others. I am able to walk or ride 4 or 5 hours together, but I do not ride fast. My memory is perhaps not so good as it has been. On the whole I seem to be in a perfect good state of health, thanks be to God.

1808

Nov. 15th.—This day I completed my 72nd year; and thanks to God's mercies I find myself in as perfect health as I ever enjoyed in my life, and the only perceivable difference in any of my senses that I am aware of is a little degree of deafness in my right ear, but as the other is perfect, I do pretty well. My left eye I think has not perfectly recovered the severe inflammation which I had two or three years ago, but the other being sound, I read and write as well and as much as ever. My teeth remain perfect in front and without any additional loss to those which decayed some years ago.

1810

April 5th.—I quitted the Board of Green Cloth, after having had a place there for 49 years and a half. I was put on the superannuation list at my request, the Lord Steward having kindly procured leave for it. He also, unsolicited, gave me leave to resign my place of Clerk of the Verge to my son.

Nov. 14th.—After dinner, I found a giddiness in my head making me unable to walk, and a kind of dumb confusion in my head. I wrote to Mr. Heaviside to come, which he did and ordered immediate cupping.[1] The next morning my complaint was gone.

1814

May 30.—Received from Mr. Sydenham Malthus the melancholy news of my son's death at Exmouth, from the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs.

1817

Feb. 15th.—My grandson Henry died this morning.

[1] He was frequently bled according to the usual practice in those days. He was bled the last time when he was 84.

1826

June 16th.—In chaise to Guildford, the County election, voted for Mr. Sumner and Mr. Denison.[1]

Sept. 19th.—With Mary and Miss Davis, in a chaise, by Horsham and Henfold to the "Albion" at Brighton. Dined and lay there; walked on the Chain Pier.

20th.—To Seaford, Eastbourne. Dined and lay at the "Hope" in the Sea-houses.

21st.—To the Castle Hotel, Hastings; through Winchelsea to Rye; New Romney, dined and lay there.

22nd.—To Hythe, through Folkestone to Dover; saw the harbour; returned to Hythe, the "Sun," dined there. To Ashford, and lay there.

23rd.—To Lenham "Star" at Maidstone; Wrotham Heath; Sevenoaks; Godstone to Reigate; called on Mr. Glover; Dorking; Shere before 7.[2]

1828

Dec. 24th.—Such has been the decay in my eyesight the whole of this year that I have not been able to read either print or MS., though I have continued to write letters, as I am writing on this 24th of December. I cannot read it when written. I have also lost my hearing in one ear in a great degree; subject to this, my bodily health has been what may be called good. I have been obliged to pay more than £1,000 by the treachery of a clerk, and the malice of one who had been long attempting, and at last effected a loss of long friendship with Mrs. Wigzell.[3]

1832

July 5th.—Mr. Linnell, a portrait painter, was sent by my grandson Reginald to paint a portrait of me [reproduced with these extracts]. I had five sittings.

Oct. 18th.—I sent my curious MS. of the Bishops' estates seized

[1] Mr. Bray cared very little for politics, but he was not a Tory, and would not have voted for Mr. Sumner if he had not represented the county for many years and been much respected.

[2] Mr. Bray was within a few weeks of 90. He took no servant with him.

[3] After this shameful affair, neither Mr. Taylor his clerk, nor Mr. Wigzell had any communications with Mr. Bray or his partners; but as a mark of repentance Mrs. Wigzell left Mr. Bray's grandson a legacy of £100, and Mr. Taylor left £100 to the firm of Bray and Warren.

and sold by Cromwell to Mr. Ellis,[1] to be presented to the Trustees of the British Museum.

Dec. 17th.—A little rain; at home. Paid Higgins[2] 8*s.* 3*d.*

[This is the last entry in the diary.]

[1] Principal Librarian at the British Museum; afterwards Sir Henry Ellis. He was Mr. Bray's oldest friend then living. He died in 1868 at a very advanced age, having during his long life rendered most valuable services to the public, and particularly by his contributions to English history.

[2] Mr. Higgins was employed by Mr. Bray in writing for him. His last guest at Shere was his old friend Mr. Carlisle, one of the Secretaries of the Antiquary Society, who came to Shere on Saturday, the 28th of October, and remained till Monday. His grandson Reginald was with him for a day or two every week, and played at piquette with him three days before his death, which took place on the 21st.

Note.

Mr. Bray was a great traveller. He never visited the Continent or Ireland, but his archæological tours between 1769 and 1799 took him all over England and Wales. His first excursion, after his tour in Wales in 1769, was in 1774, into Leicestershire and the adjoining counties, when he visited the Field of Bosworth, where it is said that Sir Reginald Bray picked up King Richard's crown and gave it to Lord Stanley, who presented it to the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. Mr. Bray left notes of his travels. These were bound together, making a large book. Most of the houses he saw are fully described.

From a photograph by R. S. Morrish.

THE SURCOAT RESTORED.

facing page 59

THE FUNERAL SURCOAT IN STOKE D'ABERNON CHURCH.

I. The Condition and Repairs, with a note on the Funeral Helmet.

BY
MARY ANTROBUS, F.R.S.A.

WHEN the surcoat from Stoke d'Abernon Church came into my hands for preservative treatment, it was tattered, incomplete, and indescribably dirty. It is made of a plain, bright-red silk fabric painted all over with armorial bearings, with a coarse linen lining. The painted coats were indistinct and the lower portions of the front and back and part of one sleeve were missing. Fortunately, however, the other sleeve was fairly intact and on it the sequence and identity of the quarterings could be recognized. The larger pieces were merely held on by a few overcast stitches. The following treatment was applied:

First, the tattered fragments were detached from the lining and then I endeavoured to get them flat enough to distinguish the remains of the painting. After tacking them on to a backing I soaked them in clean cold water; this restored the silk to a certain extent. Then I applied a special cleansing solution which does not harm fabrics or colouring, and I managed to clean the silk sufficiently to enable the various devices to be identified. I then sewed the fragments securely to a suitable background (a seventeenth-century material made of red worsted), arranging them in their original positions, and finally I mounted the pieces with their red backing on to the old linen lining.

As the surcoat was to be hung up again in the church, it was necessary to cover the fabric with a very fine but very strong waxed silk gauze. To give an idea of the original

appearance of the surcoat, I made a careful reconstruction of the heraldic coats and painted them on to this gauze covering. The original paintings on the silk were not accurately drawn, but in my painting on the gauze I have drawn the charges correctly. A photograph of the restored surcoat is shown in Plate IV. My additions are readily recognizable as such and they were made for the sole purpose of preserving what remained of this interesting relic. The surcoat has now been hung on the old iron bar in its original position in the Norbury Chapel.

The helmet from the church was also entrusted to me for cleaning, and I am taking this opportunity of publishing two of Mr. R. S. Morrish's photographs of it (Plate V). The actual cleaning was done by Mr. G. T. Friend, who is a recognized expert in this work. He was able to preserve the very few traces of the original gilt which he found underneath the accumulations of rust and dirt.

II. The Heraldry.

BY

L. B. ELLIS, M.A.

Except for the bottom right-hand corner, all but the top of what we may call the front of the surcoat is missing; the lower part of the back has also gone, though more of its middle portion remains. Fortunately, however, one sleeve is almost complete, and shows nine quarterings arranged in three rows. The bottom corner of the front is valuable in that it gives us the full length of the garment and shows that front and back, like the sleeves, had three rows of quarterings. As the quarterings which remain are the same as those on the sleeve and are arranged in the same order, we are justified in assuming that the vanished quarterings were also identical.

The nine quarterings are as follows:

1. *Azure, three quatrefoils argent,* with the badge of a baronet in the canton . . . VINCENT.

It is important to note the badge of a baronet—the red hand of Ulster—in the Vincent quarters.

THE HELMET OPEN.

THE HELMET CLOSED.

[*Photographs by R. S. Morris.*

facing page 60]

The same number and sequence of quarterings, the first also with the badge of a baronet, are to be found on an achievement of arms (Plate VI) which now hangs high upon the south wall of the Norbury Chapel to the east of the Lyfeld brass. It seems possible, therefore, that surcoat and achievement both represent the same baronet, probably the first. For, as we shall see, quarterings 1 (without the badge), 2, and 3 belonged to Sir Thomas Vincent, Kt., and quarterings 4–9 inclusive were brought to him by Jane Lyfeld, his wife; their son, SIR FRANCIS VINCENT, 1st BARONET, would correctly quarter his mother's quarterings with his paternal coat, as she was an heiress in the heraldic sense.

SIR FRANCIS VINCENT, 1st BARONET, was descended from an ancient family which was settled at Swinford in Leicestershire as early as 1317. There are several manuscript pedigrees [1] of this family in existence and Manning and Bray have printed one in their *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 725.

2. *Argent, three horse barnacles sable,* . . . BERNAKE.

About 1409 Thomas Vincent of Swinford moved to Barnack in Northamptonshire, on marrying Joan, daughter and heir of SIR JOHN BERNAKE.[2] This marriage accounts for the second quartering, which is an example of canting heraldry.

3. *Argent, a cross gules with five mullets or,* . . . SEMARK.

Robert Vincent of Barnack, fourth in descent from the Vincent-Bernake marriage, married Catherine, 2nd daughter and co-heir of THOMAS SEMARK, and the third quartering registers this marriage.

4. *Or, a chevron gules charged with three slipped trefoils or between three demi-lions gules,* . . . LYFELD.

David Vincent,[3] seventh in descent from the Vincent-Bernake marriage, moved to Long Ditton, Surrey, in the time of Henry VIII. His son, Sir Thomas Vincent, Kt., married

[1] Harl. MS. 1467, f. 67 *v.*; Harl. MS. 1561, f. 48 (printed in *Harl. Soc. Publications*, XLIII, 55); Add. MS. 6409, f. 10 *r.*

[2] For an account of this family see *V.C.H. Northamptonshire*, II, p. 464 *f.*

[3] He "was Keeper of the Wardrobe at Richmond 22 H.8, where also he was buried after his decease which happened anno domini 1585." (Add. MS. 6409, f. 14 *v.*)

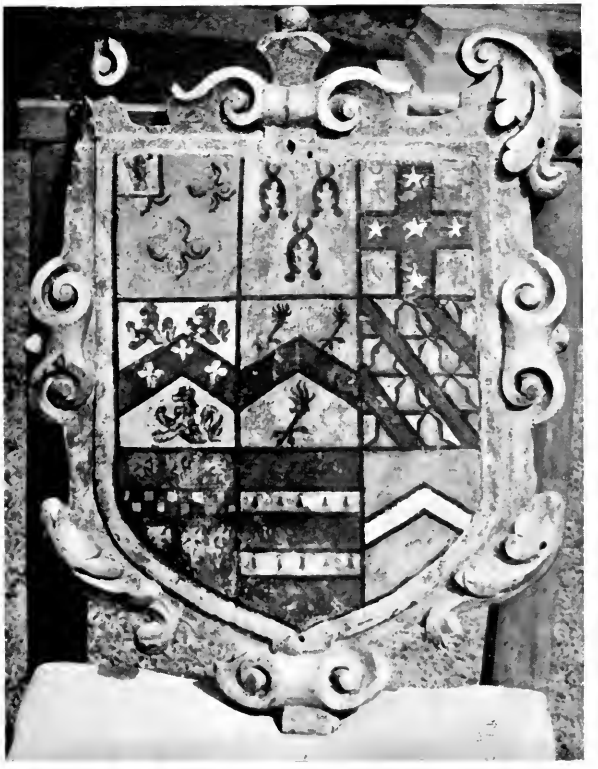
Jane, sole heir of THOMAS LYFELD of Stoke d'Abernon, and the Lyfeld arms occupy the fourth quarter of the surcoat. All the quarterings that follow were brought in by her through her mother, Frances Bray, and they epitomize the passage of the manor of Stoke d'Abernon from the d'Abernons to the Vincents by marriages with heiresses. The marriages of these heiresses, namely, Elizabeth D'ABERNON, Anne CROSIER, Anne NORBURY, Jane HALEIGHWELL, Frances BRAY, and Jane LYFELD, are recorded in the inscription on the Lyfeld brass (*S.A.C.* XX, p. 48) and the coats of arms of these families are emblazoned on the achievement which surmounts this brass in greater detail than on the surcoat, as we shall see later.

5. *Argent, a chevron sable between three eagle's legs erased of the same . . .* BRAY.

This quartering was brought in by FRANCES BRAY, mother of Jane Lyfeld, and daughter of Jane Haleighwell. Of all the heiresses, Jane Haleighwell made the most brilliant match in marrying Sir Edmund Bray, created 1st Lord Braye, nephew and heir of the famous Sir Reginald Bray, K.G.[1] Their son, John, 2nd Lord Braye, died in 1557; "he left behind him his wife Anne, daughter to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, then living, by whom he had no child, and so died without issue, and made no will, but committed the order of all things to his mother Dame Jane Braye, late wife of Edmond Lord Braye."[2] He was buried at Chelsea with his father; there is an account of his funeral in the Heralds' College and

[1] For an account of Sir Reginald Bray see *Ancestor*, Vol. VI, "The Brays of Shere."

[2] From the account of his funeral in MS. I, xv., f. 279 in the College of Arms, printed in Lyson's *Environs of London*, Vol. II, p. 93 *f* (spelling modernized), whence also: "Then next after the corpse, as chief mourner, went Sir George Brooke, K.G., Lord Cobham, after him his son, Mr. Thomas Brooke, and Mr. Edmond Verney; then Mr. John Brooke, and Mr. Thomas Lyfeld; and last Mr. Edmond Braye, and Mr. Halshe." The following extract illustrates the manner in which surcoats, helmets, etc., were given to a church: "Then Mr. Garter . . . delivered the coat of arms to Mr. Thomas Cobham and Mr. Verney, who with Richmond before them, offered the same, which Rouge Dragon at the priest's hand received, and placed on the altar. . . . And the morrow the hatchments and banners were set up in the chancel at Chelsea accordingly."



[*Photograph by R. S. Morrish.*

THE ACHIEVEMENT IN THE NORBURY CHAPEL.

facing page 62]

there is a drawing in the British Museum [1] of his tomb and mortuary gifts in Chelsea Church as they once were (surcoat, banner, pennons, etc.). At the death of John, Lord Braye, the barony fell into abeyance between his six sisters and their representatives. Of these Anne, first sister and co-heir of her brother, married George Brooke, Lord Cobham, and was buried in the church of Cobham, Kent, under a splendid monument, where the Bray arms and quarterings are many times displayed.

6. *Vair, three bendlets gules,* . . . BRAY (2).

To explain the presence of two Bray coats on the surcoat and elsewhere, I quote the following passage from Manning and Bray: "This family, according to Guillim,[2] hath, at different times borne two different coats of armour; viz. *argent, a chevron between three eagles legs erased à la cuisse sable, armed gules.* And, on other occasions, *vairè three bends dexter, gules.* The coat depicted for Sir Reginald, as Knight of the Garter,[3] and that in the window of Malvern Church, exhibit only the former of these; which looks as if this was the true paternal coat of the family." [4] But in a manuscript in the College of Arms [5] the shield of arms of Sir Reginald's father shows "the true paternal coat" in the second and third quarters, with the other coat in the first and fourth. The second Bray coat is usually given as *vair, three bendlets gules,* and so it appears in the achievement in the Norbury Chapel (Plate VI). But in the achievement over the Lyfeld brass and in some other places it is emblazoned *gules, three bendlets vair,* possibly because it was easier to draw thus. So it appears, for example, repeated many times on the tomb of Lord and Lady Cobham in Cobham Church, Kent, and it is described as *gules, three bendlets vair,* in one of the manuscripts [6] from

[1] Lansdowne MS., 874, f. 58 *v.*
[2] Guillim, *Display of Heraldry,* p. 382, ed. 1666.
[3] *Id.,* Reg. of K.G., No. 249.
[4] Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey,* I, p. 519.
[5] Vincent 129, f. 400.
The window in Malvern Church referred to above is reproduced in G. Mc.N. Rushforth, *Medieval Christian Imagery as illustrated by the painted windows of Great Malvern Priory Church,* Fig. 183. For other reproductions see p. 400, note 2, of this book.
[6] Harl. MS. 6587, f. 127.

which this tomb was restored [1]; so also is it drawn in the sketch [2] in the British Museum of the banner, surcoat, pennons, etc., which once adorned the tomb of Edmund Lord Braye in Chelsea Church. And thus it seems to have been painted on the surcoat in Stoke d'Abernon Church, so far as one can judge from the traces that remain.

7. *Gules, a fess checky argent and sable between six crosses pattee fitchy or,* . . . BOTELER.

The Haleighwell and Norbury quarterings are absent from the surcoat, though the Norbury heiress is not entirely omitted, since BOTELER is present. For the Norburys represented the great house of Sudeley, through the marriage of Sir John Norbury, "Treasurer of England in the time of King Henry IV" with Elizabeth, "eldest sister to Sir Raphe Butler, Lord Sudeley, and Lord Steward of the Household to King Henry Sixth, the which Sir Raphe was son and heir to Thomas Butler Lord Sudeley. And the said Thomas was son and heir to Sir William Butler who married the daughter and heir of John Lord Sudeley, lineally descended of Harold whom William the Conqueror slew in the field." [3] Ralph Boteler, Lord Sudeley, died without surviving male issue in 1473, when the Barony of Sudeley, created 1299, which he had inherited through his grandmother, Joan de Sudeley, fell into abeyance between his two heirs, of whom one was Sir John Norbury.

8. *Gules, two bars ermine,* . . . PANTULF, LORD OF WEM.

This quartering was also brought in by the marriage of Sir John Norbury with Elizabeth Boteler, as one of her Boteler ancestors had married the daughter and heir of PANTULF LORD OF WEM.[4]

[1] See "The Lords of Cobham: Their Monuments and the Church," by J. G. Waller in *Arch. Cantiana*, XII, p. 166.

[2] Lansdowne MS. 874, f. 58 *v.*

[3] From the inscription on the Lyfeld brass, with spelling modernized.

[4] The details of this marriage do not seem certain, *cf.* Harl. MS. 1561, f. 258 *r.*, with G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, Boteler of Wem, and Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, Boteler Lords of Oversley and Wemme.

There is also conflicting opinion about the husband of Joan de Sudeley: according to Harl. MS. 1561, he was Sir William Boteler, son of William Boteler, 3rd Baron of Wem, but *The Complete Peerage* quotes Courthope to the effect that he was a younger son of William, 2nd Lord Boteler of Wem (see under Sudeley), whilst the 3rd Baron left Elizabeth, daughter and heir (see under Boteler).

9. *Azure, a chevron or, . . .* D'ABERNON.

ELIZABETH D'ABERNON, daughter and heir of Sir William D'ABERNON (died 1359), married Sir William Crosier and, in so doing, started the wandering of the manor of Stoke d'Abernon through the various families already enumerated.

The nine quarterings on the surcoat are but a selection from those to which the Vincents could lay claim. Jane Lyfeld, wife of Sir Thomas Vincent, Kt., inherited five additional coats from her mother, Frances Bray, as may be seen on the wife's side of the achievement surmounting the Lyfeld brass ; this achievement may now be described for comparison with the surcoat, for only five coats are the same on both. In the achievement over the brass the Lyfeld arms are given pride of place, occupying the whole of the husband's side (the heraldic right, but the spectator's left), whilst the quartered arms of Frances Bray occupy the wife's half. On the surcoat, as we have seen, the Lyfeld arms are relegated to the fourth place.

The nine quarterings on the wife's side of this achievement are :

1. *Argent, a chevron sable between three eagle's legs erased of the same, . . .* BRAY.

2. *Gules, three bendlets vair, . . .* BRAY (2).

3. *Or, a bend gules charged with three rams argent, . . .* HALEIGHWELL.

These are the arms of SIR RICHARD HALEIGHWELL, father of Jane, wife of Edmund, 1st Lord Braye.

4. *Sable, a chevron between three bulls' heads caboshed argent, . . .* NORBURY.

These arms were brought in by ANNE NORBURY, wife of Sir Richard Haleighwell, and granddaughter of Sir Henry NORBURY and Anne Crosier.

5. *Gules, a fess checky argent and sable between six crosses pattee fitchy or, . . .* BOTELER.

6. *Or, two bends gules, . . .* SUDELEY.

7. *Bendy of ten or and azure, . . .* MONTFORT.

John Lord Sudeley, "lineally descended of Harold" according to the genealogical inscription below the achievement, was the son of Bartholomew de Sudeley and of his wife Maud, sister and co-heir of RALPH DE MONTFORT.

8. *Sable, a cross or between four bees of the same, . . .* CROSIER.

ANNE CROSIER, wife of Sir Henry Norbury, was the daughter and heir of William CROSIER, son of Sir William CROSIER and Elizabeth d'Abernon.

9. *Azure, a chevron or, . . .* D'ABERNON.

In addition to these representations, the Vincents could claim other coats through earlier marriages; there are two in the second and third quarters in the painted achievement on the pulpit in the church which I have been unable to identity (Plate VII), which should, by their position, stand for Vincent alliances preceding Bernake and Semark. There is an elaborate achievement of Sir Francis Vincent, 3rd Baronet, in a manuscript in the College of Arms,[1] in which there is a quartering for Paas or Pas, for Isolda, daughter and heir of Henry Paas of Barnack, and grandmother of Joan, daughter and heir of Sir John Bernake, who married Thomas Vincent of Swinford. (See *ante*.) But this quartering is not the same as either of the unexplained quarters on the pulpit. Geoffrey Bernake, husband of Isolda Paas, was the son of Sir William Bernake and of his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Engayne of Blatherwick,[2] but this marriage does not help matters.[3] I very much regret that I cannot solve this problem, and I trust that this compilation of scattered and somewhat inaccessible details may lead to its solution. As we see

[1] Bysshe, *Visitations of Surrey*, f. 72.

[2] Harl. MS. 1467, f. 67 *v*.

[3] A pedigree of Engaine is given in Bridges, *History of Northants*, II, p. 275, according to which Sir William Bernake, who in right of his wife possessed a third part of the manor of Blatherwick, left issue Sir John Bernake, who dying in the 11th year of Henry IV, was succeeded by John his son and heir, a minor of nine years old. Of this family the male issue failing, the part they possessed of Blatherwick devolved on John Broughton, who became their heir (p. 276).

[*Photograph by R. S. Morrish.*

THE ACHIEVEMENT ON THE PULPIT.

in Plate VII, there are six quarterings in the achievement on the pulpit, with the badge of a baronet in an escutcheon of pretence. Of these, Vincent, Bernake, Semark, and Lyfeld occupy the first, fourth, fifth, and sixth quarters respectively. Quarterings 2 and 3 do not show very clearly in the photograph; they appear to be *argent, two bars gules, a canton gules charged with a slipped trefoil or* and *paly of six argent and sable* respectively.

In conclusion I would express my indebtedness to Mr. Anthony R. Wagner, Portcullis, for showing me the manuscripts in the College of Arms which I have mentioned.

THE EARLY ARCHDEACONS OF SURREY.

By
The Rev. A. L. BROWNE, M.A.

Introduction.

AN archdeacon was and is appointed by the bishop of a diocese to act as his deputy "quoad forum externum," and the office empowered the clerk collated to perform all offices and functions of a bishop, as though he were personally present, saving such acts as ordination and confirmation. A medieval archdeacon might or might not be in priest's orders: it was more important that he should be a trained lawyer and man of affairs, because of the jurisdiction he exercised and the administrative duties he discharged. A shrewd man of business was indeed invaluable to his diocesan. For the most part they were men of humble origin who after studying law at some University and obtaining the *corona benedicta* or the first tonsure, found employment in the king's chancery or exchequer courts or in the household of an ecclesiastical or baronial magnate. To the many his calling brought contact with his social superiors. To the few it opened a way to high judicial, diplomatic or ecclesiastical office.

It was an archidiaconal function to induct newly-instituted clergy to the temporalities of their benefice, to present pluralists and criminous clerks to the bishop; to clip clerks who allowed their hair to grow and conceal the tonsure; to examine the parochial clergy and ascertain that they were able to pronounce rightly the words of the canon and understood it rightly, that they knew the Decalogue; to inspect the fabric of a church and all pertaining thereto, also dilapidations in the parsonage and chancel: the supervision of what was necessary for the due celebration of the services and for the

vesture of the ministers. This they did, not by summoning the clergy to meet them at some central point, but by visiting the clergy at their homes and inspecting their churches at stated periods at least once a year, when, with a *suite* not exceeding five or seven persons in number with their horses forming a cortège, he was entitled to entertainment by the parish priest. An archdeacon then was the eye of his bishop, looking closely into every corner of the diocese.

Archdeaconries in the Middle Ages were lucrative pieces of preferment, varying in value according to the extent of the archdeaconry. Not that the increment invariably came up to expectation. William de Askeby, archdeacon of Northampton, complained in 1352 that if the procurations be paid in money, which rarely happens, he should receive 345 marcs ; but if paid in meat and drink, he made no profit out of them. Archdeacons of Surrey, however, were fortunate in drawing a steady income from the rectory of Farnham (worth 251*li*, 14*s*. 2*d*. nett in 1291) annexed to their office and additional to the procurations receivable for the performance of their contractual obligations, which involved personal attendance for their reception. But in view of the multiplicity of offices held by some archdeacons there is reason to believe that their duties were frequently discharged by an Official or commissary acting in their stead. To stay the abuse, Pope Innocent IV on March 21, 1245, directed from Lyons a mandate to the English episcopate bidding them strictly inhibit the archdeacons of their dioceses from exacting procurations for the visitation of churches in their archdeaconries unless they personally visit them. Hence the rescript issued by his predecessor, to be found at the beginning of John de Pontissara's register, limiting the jurisdiction of the archdeacons of Surrey and due to the encroachment of their Official on functions properly episcopal. They were not to interfere with matrimonial or other great causes ; they were not to be excessive in the fines or amercements levied : attendance at chapters was not to be compulsory, should this involve neglect of parochial duties, and those who did attend should not be detained long. Litigation was to be discouraged, and if suits could be compounded, facilities must be given. Clerks suspended for crimes should be restored only with the bishop's approval, and offences

incurring excommunication were to be published in every church thrice a year.

Lastly there were supplementary sources of income, perquisites of office lawful or unlawful. Medieval propriety was not outraged by public officers receiving gratification in money or in kind from all who came to transact business with them. It was natural that recipients of a favour should pay a fee to the source of their gratification. We find that most religious houses regularly entered in their accounts the sums given to ministers to obtain their goodwill. Like charity the discreet term "curialitas" (courtesy) covered much.

In "The Frere's Tale," Chaucer gives an excellent summary of the judicial side of archidiaconal functions.

> "Whilom ther was dwellinge in my contree
> An erchedeken, a man of high degree
> That boldely did execucion
> . . . . .
> Of diffamation and avoutrye,
> Of chirche-reves, and of testaments,
> Of contractes and of lacke of sacraments,
> And eek of manie another maner cryme
> Which nedeth not rehercen at this tyme:
> Of usure and of symonye also.
> But certes, l'echours dide he gettest wo;
> They sholde singen, if that they were hent;
> And smale titheres weren foule y-shent,
> If anie person wolde up-on hem pleyne,
> For smale tithes and for smal offeringe,
> He made the peple pitously to singe;
> For er the bisshop caught hem with his hook,
> They werin the erchedeknes book."

NOTE.—For an admirable study of the office and function of an English archdeacon, see A. Hamilton Thompson in the *Archæological Journal*, LXXII, pp. 233–84.

To avoid a repetition, which would be tedious, and to furnish a background to the period under review, the sequence of bishops of Winchester, mentioned in the text, with dates of their consecration and death, quoted from Stubbs's "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," may appropriately precede the narrative.

William Gyffard, cons. 11 Aug., 1107: d. 25 Jan., 1128–9.
Henry of Blois, cons. 17 Nov., 1129: d. 9 Aug., 1171.

Richard Toclive (or Ilchester), cons. 6 Oct., 1174: d. *c.* 22 Dec., 1188.

Godfrey de Lucy, cons. 22 Oct., 1189: d. 11 Sept., 1204.

Pierre des Roches, cons. 25 Sept., 1205: d. 9 June, 1238.

William de Raleigh, cons. 1239: enthroned 20 Nov., 1244: d. 1 Sept., 1250.

Aymer de Valence, elected 4 Nov., 1250, cons. 16 May, 1260: d. 4 Dec., 1260.

John de Exon or Oxon., *alias* Gervais, cons. 10 Sept., 1262: enthroned Christmas Day 1262: d. 20 Jan., 1268.

Nicholas de Ely, cons. 19 Sept., 1266: trans. to Winton 24 Feb., 1268–9: d. 12 Feb., 1279–80.

John de Pontissara, cons. 14 June, 1282: d. 4 Dec., 1304.

Henry de Merewell *alias* Woodlock, cons. 30 May, 1305: d. 28 June, 1316.

John de Sandale, cons. 31 Oct., 1316., d. Oct., 1319.

Rigaud de Asserio, cons. 16 Nov., 1320: d. 12 April, 1323.

John de Stratford, cons. 26 June, 1323: Trans. to Canterbury 3 Nov., 1333: d. 23 Aug., 1348.

Adam de Orleton, trans. to Winton by papal provision 1 Dec., 1333: d. 18 July, 1345.

William de Edingdon, cons. 14 May, 1346: d. 7 Oct., 1366.

William Wykeham, cons. 10 Oct., 1367: d. 27 Sept., 1404.

STEPHEN, first of these administrative ecclesiastics to be known and his immediate successors emerge from the darkness of a dark age by their attestation of contemporary diocesan documents. Entitled archdeacon (of Surrey) his signature appears on three charters executed by bishop William Giffard: (*a*) grant of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, Winchester, to Wlnoth the precentor for making books, in 1107 (*Winton Cartulary*,[1] No. IX.); (*b*) a charter appropriating the church of St. Giles, Stoke, to the monks of St. Mary Overy, Southwark (*Monasticon*, VI, 172); (*c*) the bishop's charter to

[1] Ed. A. W. Goodman, 1927.

Waverley abbey, 24 November, 1121 (*ibid.*, V, 531). Finally he attested Henry I's confirmation of the foundation charter of the Austin priory at Merton in 1121 (*ibid.*, 247).

ROBERT DE INGLESHAM, a clerk with a place-name indicative of birth in a Wiltshire village, for whose collation to the archdeaconry a date earlier than 1159 may be assigned. The patent roll of 4 July, 1317 recites attestation by Ralph archdeacon of Winton, Robert archdeacon of Surrey and Turstin,[1] sheriff of Hants, of Robert [2] de Port's grant to Henry of Blois of two mills before the bishop's house in Winchester. And from the frequency of his signature to episcopal documents, Robert can be reckoned among the cathedral dignitaries, who seem to have been closely attendant upon their diocesan and formed, as it were, his standing privy council. Episcopal charters numbered 3, 14, 33, 459 in *Winton Cartulary*: Henry II's confirmation of the restoration to the monks of St. Swithin's of certain lands wrongly detained by Henry of Blois (*ibid.* no. 26), and confirmation by the latter of William Giffard's grant of "a hyde of land called Hamle" to the monks of St. Andrew, a cell of the abbey of Tirun [3] (or Tyrone), were all witnessed by "Roberto archidiacono Surrie." And from the Chapter House charters of the Cluniac priory of St. Pancras, Lewes, we learn of "H(enry of Blois) minister of the church of Winchester, confirming to the monks of Lewes, the churches of Blacingeleia and Galtona with the tithes: also one tithe of Eecham, two parts of the tithe of Reigate and Bethew, and the land that belonged to Baldwin. Testibus Rad' archid' Hantesia, Robt archid' Surrie cum aliis" (P.R.O. Ancient Deeds, A. 15430). His name also appears among the witnesses to the grant of Valerian, prior of St. Mary's, Southwark, in 1174, to bishop Richard Toclive at a yearly rent of 40s., "of all the conventual land on one side of the road opposite the entrance to their church and near the bishop's house" (*Winton Cartulary*, no. 457). Southwark manor, the London residence of the bishops of Winchester, in later times, was one

[1] Turstin, sheriff of Hants 1155 to 1159— clerk to William de Pont de l'Arche, Chamberlain of Henry I. See *The Ancestor*, VII, 59–66.

[2] Robert, 3rd son of Adam de Port of Mapledurham, Hants: lord of the Hundred of Kington (J. H. Round in *The Genealogist*, XVI, 9).

[3] Tirun, a house of White monks (*Mon.* VI, 1049).

of the finest mansions on the Surrey side of the Thames. Portions of its walls are still to be seen built into the huge warehouses near the Borough Market, though these fragments must be mostly of a date later than the days of Robert de Inglesham.

In resuming the narrative we find his attesting signature attached to the episcopal confirmation of two appropriations made by Hamelin [1] de Warrene, which annexed the church of Dorking to the alien priory of Lewes (*S.A.C.*, VI, 270) and the church of Newdegate to St. Mary, Overy (Madox, *Formulare*, XC, 49). However, for reasons not disclosed, he appears to have transferred sometime in 1174, his services from the diocese of Winchester to the arch-diocese of Canterbury, and in attesting three instruments promulgated by Richard [2] archbishop of Canterbury, he is no longer styled Robert archdeacon of Surrey, but simply "Mag. Robert de Inglesham." (A) Confirmation of the appropriation of Thurnham church to Cumbwell [3] abbey by Stephen, son of the founder (*Arch. Cant.*, V, 202). (B) Confirmation of a grant of Bewsfield [4] church to the same house by the patroness, Dionisia daughter of Guncellin de Badlesmere and widow of Wielard de Salvedon (*ibid.*, VI, 195). (C) An archepiscopal charter annexing the church of Chileman [5] to the monks of St. Bertin, a Benedictine house at St. Omer, in the diocese of Thérouanne (P.R.O. *Cal. of French documents*, I, no. 1340).

Just two more quotations and then a dull recital ends.

"Fine levied in the King's Court at Oxford, 33 Henry II, before Randolph the Justice, Hubert Walter dean of York . . .

[1] Hamelin, illegitimate brother to Henry II, both being sons of Geoffrey of Anjou: married in 1164 the Countess Isabel, childless widow of William de Blois, daughter and heiress of William 3rd Earl Warrene or Surrey. He adopted the family name of his wife, and died April, 1202, and was succeeded by his son William, 5th Earl. In the *Victoria History of Surrey* Hamelin is said to have willed in 1202, the churches of Leigh and Newdegate to St. Mary Overie (II, 10).

[2] Richard of Dover, cons. at Anagni by pope Alexander III, 7 April, 1174; died 16 Feb., 1184.

[3] Founded as an abbey for Austin canons by Robert de Thurnham, Seneschal of Richard I, but owing to insufficient endowment, it was with consent of Stephen Langton (*c.* 1216) reduced to the less expensive dignity of a priory.

[4] Bewsfield, now called Whitfield, near Dover.

[5] Chileman, *i.e.* Dover.

Robert de Inglesham archdeacon of GLOUCESTER, touching the advowson of Ledeford" (Hist. MSS. Comm., *Wells Papers* [12], I, p. 23, no. lxiii) "February, 1187. Final concord at Clarendon in the presence of the King and John his son, Ranulph de Glanville, Hubert dean of York, Ralf (Foliot) archdeacon of Hereford, Robert de Inglesham archdeacon of GLOUCESTER touching the grant of Over, co. Cambridge, to Geoffrey Peeche by Herbert the Abbot" (Rolls Series *Ramsey Cartulary*, I, no. xxxi).

AMICIUS. Of his beginnings nothing emerges, unless he be identifiable with the "Amic. archidiaconus" of Rouen in default for xxxs. owed towards the cost of building a chapter house, *c.* 1181 (P.R.O. *Cal. of French Documents*, I, no. 11). And it may be that his remove to England and subsequent collation in 1189 to the archdeaconry of Surrey can be attributed to amicable relations contracted while Richard Toclive, future bishop of Winchester, held the office of Chief Justice of Normandy and resided at Rouen. A conjecture, undoubtedly, from which there is no escape, unless there chanced to have been two clerks bearing the same name simultaneously holding archidiaconal office within the wide domain of Henry II. Be this as it may, his appearance on the clerical staff of the English Primate in 1182 should imply relinquishment of a hypothetical Norman dignity, for when archbishop Richard confirmed the charters [1] of his predecessors Theobald and St. Thomas of Canterbury, annexing the church of Throwley [2] with its chapels attached, to the monks of St. Bertin, Amicius, styled "a clerk" witnessed the instrument (*ibid.*, no. 1343). Apart from Le Neve's reference to him in 1189, an iron curtain conceals his career until (*c.*) 1200 when he is designated archdeacon of Surrey in Godfrey de Lucy's apportionment to the monks of St. Peter's Hyde, of a 40*s.* pension chargeable on the revenues of Alton church (*Winton Cartulary*, no. 393). In 1213, the Curia Regis Roll, Michaelmas Term, records litigation instituted by Amicius, archdeacon of Surrey, against certain men in a plea of dowry.

After a great fire in 1207 had devastated London and South-

[1] The three charters are printed in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXV.
[2] An alien priory of the abbey.

wark and destroyed the conventual church of St. Mary Overy, the canons founded a temporary church dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr for the celebration of the divine service (Rolls Series, *Bermondsey Annals*, III, 451), and it may be the change of habitat was relevant to a Fine executed in 1214 between John le Chaloner and Grace his wife, and Amicius archdeacon of Surrey, Master of the Hospital (*S.A.C.*, Extra Vol., I, p. 9). The Patent Roll of 25 April, 1305, recites an Inspeximus and confirmation of a chirograph dated 1215 between Martin the prior and the canons of St. Mary, Southwark on the one part, and A[micius] keeper of the Hospital of St. Thomas on the other part, witnessed by Richard and Peter, serjeants of the archdeacon. And with a record in *Bermondsey Annals*, III, 457, of the Hospital's removal in 1228 to the farm of Amicius the archdeacon, where the water is more plentiful and the air is cleaner, the iron curtain finally is rung down upon his activities.

While admitting there can be no finality in historic research, the present writer has found nothing inconsistent with Mr. Malden's solution of the problem arising from the inclusion of "P" on Le Neve's roll of the archdeacons. (See *S.A.C.*, XVIII, 153).

LUKE DES ROCHES. Authority for the place-name apparently rests upon an entry in *The Book of Fees* (p. 1417) which runs, "The church of Hurstbourne Tarrant in the king's gift, which Luke des Roches has of Peter, bishop of Winchester." But it was not as a favoured fellow-countryman of Peter des Roches, but as chaplain to Hubert de Burgh the bishop's political rival, that Luke entered the stage of history. In 1217 when a French fleet under Eustace the Monk, a renegade cleric turned pirate, was sighted in the Channel carrying reinforcements to Louis [1] of France "Hubert de Burgo, qui in castro de Dovre summus custos [fuit] ab alto speculanes de adventu tam formidabili certificaretur, advocavit Lucam capellanum suum, et confessus est, [et] acceptis disciplinis, sese viatico salutari praemunivit." (Rolls Series, *John de Oxenedes*, 141.) And henceforth in recording his earlier preferments, the scribes personalize Luke by his chaplaincy in the

[1] Afterwards Louis VIII.

household of the Great Justiciar, which incidentally illustrates a custom of Religious Houses in the middle ages of presenting to their best benefices influential clerks upon whose support they could rely, when in conflict with the crown or a bishop. From the register [1] of Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln, we learn his presentation by the monks of Eynsham to the moiety [2] of Lower Hayford church, co. Oxon : by the Prior and convent of St. Neot's to the perpetual Vicarage of Hemington, co. Hunts : and by the Benedictines of Cirencester to Oxenden, Northants. The validity, however, of this was doubted because the presentee was already beneficed, but Gualo, the papal legate, intervened and ruled that he might be instituted as he had been presented prior to the Lateran decree of 1215 forbidding pluralities (*ibid.*, I, p. 27).

Sometime before 1225 (Pat. R.) he had been created " King's Treasurer," doubtless by the good-will of Hubert de Burgh, and as emolument from ecclesiastical sources afforded the easiest and cheapest means for his sustenance, the king *sede vacante* appointed him Chancellor [3] of Lichfield Cathedral with the sinecure prebend of Alrewas attached thereto (Pat. R., 1223) : and on the demise of Geoffrey de Bocland to the deanery [4] of St. Martin le Grand (*ibid.*, 13 September 1225), the great church from which curfew rung out to the citizens of London, a royal peculiar where the deans enjoyed immunity from both episcopal visitation and papal jurisdiction (Stow's *Survey*, I, 606). Moreover there was attached to the benefice " the church of Newport, co. Essex, in the king's gift " (*Book of Fees*, p. 1349). Meanwhile at a date unverifiable, but early in his career, Luke had acquired in addition to his deanery

[1] The various rolls of Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln, 1209, to his death 7 Feb., 1234–5, which constitute his register are arbitrarily numbered without regard to either sequence or date.

[2] The moiety in question was given about the year 1173 conjointly by Peter and (his son) Robert de Mara, who held the manor of March Baldon in Hayford of the Honour of Wallingford.

[3] Henessey, *Nov. Rep.* quoting the patent roll of 14 Sept., 1225, designates Luke " Chaplain to the dean of Lichfield." The actual record runs :—" L. capellano, decano Lichfield."

[4] " In St. Martin's Lane was of old time a faire and large Colledge of a Deane and secular canons or priests and was called St. Martins le Grand founded in 1056 as appeareth by William the Conqueror's charter dated 1068 " (Stowe's *Survey of London*, 327, Ed. 1633).

and chancellorship, a dignity in the Cathedral church of Sarum. Under date 15 June, 1218, we read "Master Luke, canon of Sarum, witnessed a judgment determining a dispute between the bishop of the diocese and the Abbot of Malmesbury" (Rolls Series, *Sarum Charters*, p. 91). Again on 13 April, 1221, he served on a papal commission to effect a composition between the church of Farringdon and the Cistercians of Stanley, co. Wilts (*ibid.*, 107), and witnessed 17 January, 1222, Richard Poore's grant of Crudwell church, worth xx*li.* vs. x*d.*, to the Benedictines of Malmesbury (*ibid.*, 120). A canonry, however, in those days did not carry revenue, beyond a share in the common fund of the chapter distributed daily, and a voice at a chapter meeting, if he chose to reside. But the honour was redeemed from utter emptiness by the prospective reversion or possession of a sinecure prebend, such as that of Ruscombe,[1] which Luke was holding in 1223 when he granted ½ an acre of the prebendal land to "Stephen fil Estmundi" (Rolls Series, *Reg. of St. Osmund*, I, 325). The stall, however, was relinquished in 1226 to another clerk, one Stephen de Eketon (Le Neve, *Fast*).

In 1225 further evidence of competency occurs. When a cathedral needed rebuilding or extensive repairs, a medieval bishop selected from his clergy a few "preachers of ability" and along with them sent a saint's shrine in which were enclosed relics, to be carried in procession by young clerks. On reaching a town these relics were forthwith taken to the church and left on one of the altars during the visit. The "Preacher" then spoke to the crowds who flocked thither, and those able and willing to do so, presented their offerings on the altar or shrine.[2] Accordingly in the year mentioned, the bishop of Salisbury deputed his canon "the King's Treasurer" to solicit alms in the diocese of Chichester for the Cathedral then under construction in New Sarum (*Reg. of St. Osmund*, II, Intro., cix). We are not told the results of the mission, but Luke's name appears on the roll of dignitaries present at the first service in the new Minster (*ibid.*, II, 38). A few days afterwards Henry III, escorted by Hubert de Burgh, arrived in

[1] A sub-dean prebend, endowed by Henry I, with lands in Berkshire: assessed in 1226 at 25 marcs (*Osmund Reg.*, lxxv).

[2] See Rock's *Church of our Fathers*, III, 481.

Salisbury to view the achievement, and the visit proved by no means unfruitful, for the king bestowed a grant of building material for the structure, also a gift of 10 silver marks and a costly piece of silk, while the Justiciar vowed a gift of a gold Text [1] set with precious stones and relics of saints for the service of the church. In fulfilment of the vow, a short time afterwards, Luke and Thomas Kent, styled "clerks of the Justiciar," brought the promised gift and formally laid it upon the high altar (*Sarum Charters*, 11, 43, R.S.).

In the following year the capitular colleagues of Luke des Roches fined him a tenth for non-residence [2] (*Reg. of St. Osmund*, 11, 77), a negligence not entirely without extenuating circumstances to a busy man of affairs. Not only was the actual choir attendance with its multiplied services and manifold repetitions a most onerous duty, but the pecuniary burdens of residence were also considerable. However, shortly after infliction of the fine, the chapter somewhat inconsequently ensured further absence by deputing "Mag. Lucas de Wintonia," one of their proctors, to attend a Council in London to consider a grant of a clerical subsidy for knighting Richard earl of Cornwall, the king's brother (*Reg. of St. Osmond*, 63). After much cogitation the clergy conceded a sixteenth, at the same time stipulating for its levy "according to the Taxation which had been made for the twentieth" (*Osney Annals*, 68, R.S.), *i.e.*, the 20th of Church revenues assigned for three years by the Lateran Council in 1215, to the crusade. On this occasion Luke had to pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ marcs for his prebend of Blewbury, estimated to be worth XL marcs (*Reg. of St. Osmund*, 71). Likewise when the citizens of London were invited to contri-

[1] The Textus or Evangelarium, a codex containing the four gospels, whence the Anglo-Saxons called it "Christ's Book," was often magnificent. Sometimes not a few of the leaves were dyed purple whereon the writing was traced in gold or silver characters: sheets of gold studded with pearls and precious stones were not thought too good for its binding. Three months afterwards on Holy Innocents' Day, the king offered a gold cup together with a gold ring adorned with a ruby; commanding that the precious stone should be applied to the enrichment of the Justiciary's gift.

[2] Bishop Richard Poore's statute of 1222 enacted "consideratis gravaminibus quae sustinent canonici tam in ædificatione domorum quam in praestatione fabricae novae" that each canon for the seven next ensuing years should only have to reside forty days (see *Cath. Com. Rep.*, pp. 12, 370).

bute an Aid [1] for the same objective, they consented but on their own terms, embodied in a documentary agreement, and certified on behalf of the crown by "Luca, capellano, decano Sancti Martinis" (*Lib. Cust. London*, II, 36). For services rendered in the negotiations, the king, *sede vacante*, rewarded a tactful Treasurer with the archdeaconry of Norwich (Pat. R. 1226). The benevolent project, however, did not materialize. A certain John de Ferentino, under cover of a papal provision, established "to the king's hurt" a prior claim. Henry's second venture to requite the services of his minister had no better luck. Upon the death of Richard de Marisco, the prince-bishop of Durham, the king despatched Luke to the north country armed with a mandate bidding tenants of the See obey him, as bishop-elect in all things. But he journeyed in vain, for the monks of Durham rejected the royal nomination as uncanonical (*ibid.*, 1226). Better preferment, however, than succession to a diocese burdened with a debt of 40,000 marcs, a bequest of the deceased bishop, awaited a biddable and competent clerk. In 1229, Henry de Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, died, and then "intrusione Hubert de Burgo quondam justiciarii Hibernie, cujus Lucas extitit capellanus, in archiepiscopatum Dublinemsium promovebatur" (Rolls Series, *Matthew Paris*, V, 431). And the king in a mandate confirming the dean and chapter's postulation with the light-heartedness characteristic of an impulsive if impecunious monarch, empowered the archbishop-elect to retain 260 marcs of the accrued income (400 marcs) towards the expense of a visit (the current euphemism to cover the presents made to oil the wheels of the machinery of the Curia) to obtain the *pallium* (Close Roll, 1229). Nor did the bounty of Henry end here. "Liberate to the king's tailor £55 3*s*. 6*d*. to pay for a cope, 2 chasubles, 2 dalmatics, 2 albs, 2 mitres, 2 pairs of sandals, and other pontificals for the consecration of the archbishop-elect (P.R.O. *Cal. of Liberate Rolls*, 3 March, 1230). A second but imperfect Liberate, 20 April, 1230, for £18 13*s*. 4*d*., spent in

[1] The right of the crown to an Aid was limited to :—(*a*) knighting the king's son ; (*b*) marriage of the king's sister or eldest daughter ; (*c*) payment of the king's ransom. Thus, strictly speaking, was ruled out the levy of an Aid to be expended on knighting the king's brother Richard earl of Cornwall, titular Count of Poitou, and on equipping an expedition to recover a nominal heritage.

purchasing a chalice 60s., 2 cruets 20s., a Text 6 marcs, 2 candlesticks 6 marcs . . ." (but here the parchment has perished) (*ibid.*). Luke was still detained at the Curia when the king, 12 January, 1229, wrote the pope to facilitate an early return as he was needed in Ireland, and in the same month Henry "released the archbishop from the trammels of the Court" (P.R.O. *Cal. Doc. Ireland,* 1171–1251, p. 248). In other words he was relieved of the duties adherent to an office defined in Dunstaple Annals as "Thesauarius regis" (70), *i.e.* the Treasurership of the Household and not of the national exchequer. But whatever the title may have connoted Luke had certainly been head of the Wardrobe and the accounting clerks had acted under his direction. This is clear from the submission of the Wardrobe accounts for 1227 [1] to the exchequer "by the view and testimony of Luke, the chaplain, dean of St. Martin's, London." A formula which anticipates that of the later "Controller of the Wardrobe" (T. F. Tout, *Chapters in Administrative History,* I, 195–8). In 1231 a grant to the archbishop, calendared in the Close Roll, conferred the custody (*i.e.* administrative profits) of all bishoprics falling vacant within the ecclesisatical Province of Dublin. With one more exhibit a record of benefactions bestowed and relevant to his tenure of the Irish See, may close: "Mandate to the sheriff of Kent to suspend proceedings against the archbishop of Dublin for his debts" (*ibid.*, 1232) probably due to the English Exchequer and attributable to impecuniosity attendant upon payment of the exorbitant fees exacted by the Curia for validating his preferment.

A grievous political tragedy, however, was at hand. The third Henry, nebulous, inconsistent, uncertain, moved by the malign counsel of Peter des Roches, on 28 July, 1232, dismissed, despoiled and imprisoned the great Justiciar, a man of character, ability and energy, and of those befriended by his wise administration, only one stood by him, as it is written: "Post haec autem, Luca archiepiscopus Dubliensis, qui beneficia sibi ab eodem gratanter collata recognovit, eundem Hubertum in Domino consolatus, multis precibus impetravit a rege inducias Huberto, ut haberet tempus deliberandi, ut objectis commoda posset respondere" (Rolls Series, *Flores Hist.*, II,

[1] Printed by T. F. Tout, *Chapters of Administrative History,* I.

205). But his courageous importunity availed little beyond permission to visit the fallen minister in the Tower, to converse with him for the health of his soul and to hear his confession (*Cal. of Close Rolls*, 1232).

Happy as he was in the possession of an attractive personality, Luke's persistent loyalty to his friend and patron, did not impair his relations with either the king, from whom favours continued to flow, or with Peter des Roches, of whose will he was named an executor, and by whom on the death of Amicius sometime after 1228 and (presumably) before 1230 he had been appointed archdeacon of Surrey. At any rate, so he is entitled in the entry 13 Feb. 1230–31, of his presentation by bishop Bingham to the prebend of Burbage in Salisbury Cathedral (*Sarum Charters*, Vol. I), and likewise in witnessing a charter of Robert de Marmion to Peter bishop of Winchester, 27 July, 1233 (*Cal. of Charter Rolls*). Again it was " L. archdeacon of Surrey " who attested the confirmation of the bishop's will in 1238 (Pat. R.). And in 1239, removal, re-erection and dedication on a new site of the church of Frensham [1] is attributed to the aid and advice of Luke, archdeacon of Surrey (Rolls Series, *Waverley Annals*). Similarly designated he witnessed a composition between Elias de Derham [2] and the priory of Jumeaux in the diocese of Amiens touching the tithes of Lavington (*Sarum Charters*, 11 Aug., 1239).

Meanwhile, the death 9 June, 1238, of Peter des Roches, bishop, knight, political frondeur in his activities, having voided the bishopric of Winchester, the monks of St. Swithin's chose William de Raleigh in his stead. But as chance would have it, the relations between crown and convent being seriously strained at the time, the king disallowed the choice and advanced an alternative candidate, whereupon the monks, ignoring the royal nominee, postulated the translation of Richard Nevil, bishop of Chichester, to the vacant throne, a project in turn nullified by the Curia. The archdeacons of Surrey and Winton then taking a hand in the fray, instructed their proctor at the papal court to assert on their behalf a concurrent right in the election of a bishop. And when the

[1] Appropriated to the archdeacons of Surrey.

[2] Described " Rector " of the new church ; an office probably corresponding with that of " Magister Fabricae."

monks protested against the claim, they were excommunicated by the archdeacons. Finally, a papal mandate commissioned Otho, legate in England, to relax the sentence and negotiate a settlement (*Cal. of Papal Letters*, I, 3 Jan. and 13 Feb. 1240). After much wrangling the king accepted William de Raleigh, who was consecrated in due course.

Solution, however, of a major contention did not relieve the tension between the archdeacons and the monks of St. Swithin. In 1243 the Convent complained to the Curia " that on a voidance of the priory, Andrew a monk in 1239, by force and assistance of the archdeacons intruded into the priory. He was therefore excommunicated by the late archbishop of Canterbury, but taking no account of this, with the aid of an armed band introduced into the cloister, he ill-used, bound and dragged off many of the brethren and kept them in prison, and caused the archdeacons to excommunicate the community: a papal mandate thereupon directed the priors of Rochester and Holy Trinity, London, to investigate the complaint and relax the sentence of excommunication " (*ibid.*, 6 October, 1243). In leaving the incident, it may be noted, that if Matthew Paris is correct, Henry III, a muddle-headed man with a positive gift for mismanagement, was the real villain of the piece.[1]

Little more now remains for addition to the story of a clerk distinguished by the scribal author of Dunstaple annals as one of the " maiores de curia regis," beyond recording a papal dispensation in 1245, to hold three benefices and though by no means an old man as moderns reckon age, the disability of blindness had occasioned renunciation of his London deanery in 1244 (Pat. R.) and in or before 1247 the archdeaconry of Surrey. Dying 13 December, 1255, his body was buried in Christchurch, Dublin, in the tomb of archbishop Comyn (Cotton's *Fasti Hib.*, II, 41).

From the facts presented in the narrative, it will be seen that Luke's career was that of a prosperous secular clerk, a University man with a legal training, rising from the service of an influential minister to positions of trust under the crown, and in this particular instance, to friendship with the king. A

[1] See *Matthew Paris Chron. Maj.*, R.S. III, 622 and IV, 108. Also *Tewkesbury Annals*, I, 112, 132; also *Waverley Annals*, II, 323 (R.S.).

pluralist undoubtedly, but his life must be judged by the standards of his own day and in the light of the prevailing circumstances. Not a flaming personality, perhaps, yet as far as the records reveal his life he kept his hands clean in an age when modern ideals of probity did not apply.

Lastly with two contemporary clerks bearing the same name, it has not been easy to differentiate between them. But in the light furnished by the publication of the Wells Papers (Hist. MSS. Comm.), Le Neve's identification of Luke des Roches with Luke Chancellor of Wells in 1236, cannot be sustained. Also while instinctively hesitating to differ from a writer so learned as Professor T. F. Tout, the material gathered and garnered from sources many and diverse, does not countenance a hypothetical identification of Master Luke, archdeacon of Surrey, with Luke chaplain to Pandulph in 1213 and again 1219, and later entitled " the King's Sumpter " whose death is mentioned in the Close Roll of 1236. (*Vide Chapters in Medieval Administrative History*, I, *note*, p. 195.)

Master WALTER DE BRONESCOMB. His name occurs 15 February, 1247–8 as " Archidiaconus Surrie et Domini Pape, Capellanus " among some entries on a fly-leaf at the beginning of John de Pontissara's register (Vol. I). It also furnishes evidence of discord between bishop and archdeacon due to personal negligence exhibited by the latter in the fulfilment of his contractual obligations, which bore fruit in the episcopal ordinance of 1254, quoted in the introduction and significantly signed by a certain Peter de St. Mauro, of whom more anon. Apart from this incident, as his career has been traced by Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph in a preface to the published edition of Bronescomb's Exeter register, it need not be repeated here. For the moment, it will be sufficient to record that on Saturday 9 March, 1258, with the bishops-elect of Norwich and Coventry, he was ordained priest, and on the day following, Passion Sunday, consecrated bishop of Exeter by the Primate in Canterbury Cathedral (Lambeth MS., no. 497). And after some delay for reasons to be disclosed in due course he resigned the archdeaconry.

Master OLIVER DE TRACY, nephew of Richard earl of

Clare, by presentation of the king and institution by the archbishop of Canterbury, became archdeacon of Surrey with the church of Farnham, in the king's gift, the bishopric of Winchester being in the king's hands (Pat. R., 23 January, 1259). But after prolonged negotiations the Pope annulled the preferment, whereupon Oliver de Tracy retired to enjoy the fruits of benefices awaiting him in Devonshire. However, we meet him again in a letter interesting but too prolix for reproduction, directed by bishop Bronescomb to his executors relevant to some outstanding obligation to his supplanter, possibly connected with dilapidations, then as later a fruitful source of clerical disagreement.

Master PETER DE ST. MARIO or MAURO (Seymour), while envoy of Henry III at the papal court in 1260 (Pat. R.) when appointment to the Archdeaconry was in suspense, availed himself of a heaven-sent opportunity for satisfying his professional ambitions. Under date 15 April, 1263, the *Calendar of Papal Letters* (Vol. I) unfolds a tangled story. "Mandate to Peter de Sancto Mauro, papal chaplain, *archdeacon* of Surrey, rector of Farnham, into which Ademar bishop of Winchester, whose clerk he was, had inducted and instituted him. On being obliged to leave the realm with his bishop, Oliver de Tracey, a clerk in the diocese of Exeter intruded into these, but pope Alexander annulled all such intrusions into benefices held by the bishop's servants and ordered the archbishop of Tours and friar Velasco, papal penitentiary, to reinstate them. Upon Oliver's resignation the return of Master Peter was opposed by John of Pontoise, bishop of Winchester, who gave the benefices to Master Richard de Sancto, papal chaplain, which Master Peter implored pope Urban to cancel. This appeal was opposed because Walter, bishop of Exeter, obtained a papal indult to retain them : and Master Richard added that on the bishop's resignation, the king presented and the archbishop of Canterbury instituted Master Oliver, on whose resignation John the bishop gave them to Master Richard. The pope then decides that the benefices belong to Master Peter and directs a mandate for his admission to the archbishop of Canterbury and for Richard to hold his peace." A second mandate of 2 May, 1264, required the archbishop and the archdeacon of London to induct Master

Peter, and if necessary to call in the secular arm to defend him (*ibid.*) On 12 June, 1264, he obtained an indult to hold in plurality with the archdeaconry, the priory of Nartiac[1] in the diocese of Angouleme, given him by the prior of Seziniac, in the diocese of Poitiers, acting for Ademar (Aymer de Valence) late bishop of Winchester (*ibid*).

Of this archdeacon's activities the records are strangely silent until 27 December, 1276, when the curtain is lifted by the appearance of a certain Henry de Dewgate (? Newgate) before a tribunal consisting of Nicholas de Ely, bishop, the archdeacons of Surrey and Winton, the prior of Hyde, praying relaxation of a sentence of excommunication, pronounced for maliciously defaming the bishop of Winchester in the king's court. Upon his undertaking not to repeat the offence and giving a bond of 1000 marcs, this lewd fellow of the baser sort obtained absolution (*Pontissara Reg*, Vol. II, ed. Cant. and York Soc.).

In 1280, Peter is mentioned amongst the dignitaries present at the postulation (disallowed by the pope) of Robert Burnell, the great chancellor of Edward I, to the bishopric of Winchester (Rolls Series, *Waverley Annals*). And in the same year he began a protracted law-suit touching the tithes of Farnham and Frensham, with the convent of Waverley. The litigation after persisting many years was finally submitted, 6 April, 1295, to the arbitration of the bishop, the Abbot binding himself under a penalty of 100 marcs, payable to the archdeacon, to abide by the bishop's decision (*S.A.C.*, VIII, 179). But whatever the episcopal sentence may have been, it is not entered in the diocesan register. Meanwhile, Peter de Mario had been grievously insulted in the person of his archidiaconal Official and two of his apparitors in 1283, when "certain sons of iniquity" laid violent hands at Carshalton on Peter de Ewell, John and Thomas the clerks, up to bloodshed, threw Peter into a pond and almost drowned him. The perpetrators of the outrage with their aiders and abettors, were to be solemnly excommunicated in the churches of the neighbourhood each Sunday and Holy Day (*Pontissara Reg.*, p. 249).

In 1290, misnamed Peter de St. Maria, he occurs on the

[1] For a Religious community to be ruled by a secular clerk was a usage unknown in England.

roll of the canons of Salisbury by holding the priest-prebend of Major Pars Altaris, valued in 1291 at 10*li*, derived from a moiety of the oblations at the principal altars (W. H. Jones, *Fasti Sarisburiensis*, 400). And from a payment made this year by Peter, we learn that the bishops of Winchester were entitled to 20 marcs, a yearly charge upon the revenue of an archdeacon of Surrey (*Pontissara Reg.*). He died 23 June 1296 (MS. Cotton, *Faustina*, A., viii), and was buried in the church of St. Cross Hospital, where his tomb is still *in situ*. On the whole it can be said of an appointment originally unwelcome in England, that it commended itself with the passage of years to high authority, for the " Official of Canterbury " who sealed in 1282 the mandate directing the bishop of London to excommunicate Richard de Swinefield bishop of Hereford, was none other than Peter de St. Mauro (Rolls Series, *Peckham Reg.*, Vol. I). Moreover, significant testimony to his repute occurs in the Close Roll (Suppl.) of 2 March, 1297, " Order not to take for the use of prince Edward from the corn or goods of Master Peter de Sancto Marion, keeper of the house of St. Cross, Winton."

Of his testamentary dispositions we learn by the neglect of his executor, a disreputable namesake and nephew, rector of Coulsdon, Surrey (worth 16*li*. 13*s*. 4*d*. in 1291), excommunicated for failing to prove the will of his uncle and not even sending to the bishop a copy of the same. However, in 1299, relaxation of the sentence followed on payment of 100 marcs, arrears of the five years' pension due to the bishop, allowing for the sum of 200 marcs which the bishop had received on loan from the late archdeacon (*Pontissara Reg.*).

Master GEOFFREY DE SANCTO LEOFFARDO. From two independent sources a perplexing feature now occurs. The first appears under date 1344 in the *Calendar of Charter Rolls* (Vol. V), and reads Inspeximus, etc., of a charter by P. late bishop of Winton, declaring the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, in the church of St. Mary Overie, is appurtenant to the said church. Witnesses Master Geoffrey, archdeacon of Surrey, Master Osbert the bishop's Official. The second is informative by giving the territorial name and occurs in archbishop Peckham's letter, 24 July, 1282, directed to Robert

Burnel. It mentions " G. de St. Leoffardo, officialem nostrum, archidiaconum Cantuariensem et archidiaconum Surr " (Rolls Series, *Letters*, I, No. ccci).

Was the first a scribal and the second an archiepiscopal error? And we leave the intriguing problem at that.

Master THOMAS DE SKERNING (or Scarning), an ecclesiastical lawyer by profession with a flair for acquiring archidiaconal office and a place-name betokening birth in an East Anglian village. Collated by his brother Robert de Skerning (consecrated bishop of Norwich in 1265), to the archdeaconry of Norwich in 1272 and to the archdeaconry of Suffolk (*c*) 1275, he leaps into history a fully-fledged dignitary. The latter preferment he resigned [1] *c.* 1298, but the former he apparently retained throughout his life. After the death of his episcopal brother 22 January, 1277, he left East Anglia to serve on the administrative staff of John of Pontoise at Winchester, and in witnessing the bishop's charters and other instruments, the title archdeacon of Suffolk invariably accompanies his signature (*Pontissara Reg.*). Similarly entitled he was granted in 1296 letters of protection for two years to journey overseas with the bishop and Master Philip archdeacon of Winton, on the king's business (Pat. R.), and when notification of Peter de Sancto Mauro's demise reached Rome, John of Pontoise, by letter, directed his Official and the prior of St. Swithin's to collate Thomas de Skernyng " a member of our household and table-companion " to the vacant archdeaconry (*ibid.*, 11 November, 1296). Upon returning to England, the first Edward, confident of his competence, appointed him an auditor of a Court created at Westminster to hear complaints against sheriffs, escheators, or any other ministers of the crown, an innovation that anticipated the Court of Requests, established by Henry VIII (Pat. R., 1296).

In the same year pursuant to a mandate directed to the archdeacon of Surrey he countersigned the appointment of a commission to investigate the antecedents of an English clerk who had applied to Boniface VIII for a benefice (*Pontissara Reg.*, 19 January, 1296). The process was due to a habit

[1] Bloomfield's *Norfolk*, III, dates the collation of his successor at Norwich in 1298.

developed during the later years of the thirteenth century, for young priests who had passed through a University, but had not obtained a benefice, to journey to Rome and supplicate for one by papal provision. In such cases the Pope nominated a commissioner to examine the candidates' history, whether he had been born in wedlock, where educated, whether he was sound in faith and morals. To these points, the applicant was required to present witnesses, upon whose testimony the commissioner would base a report.

A precise date for the death of this archdeacon cannot be quoted, though its occurrence sometime in 1300 can be conjectured from the appointment that year of his successor and from a quittance for 50*li.* in satisfaction of all his personal debts to the bishop, granted to his executor and brother Roger,[1] rector of Mapledurham, Hants, 23 May, 1301 (*ibid.*).

Master PHILIP DE BARTON, chaplain to the pope, collated 12 March, 1300, by the bishop to the archdeaconry of Surrey and rectory of Farnham, void by the death of Thomas de Skerning. So runs the record of the preferment of a clerk, whose place name through its frequency does not afford indication of the county from which he sprang. On the other hand the grant 25 May, 1269, of a messuage in Wetwang, Yorkshire, by Walter Giffard, archbishop of the Northern Province, to a Philip and Alice de Barton is suggestive of his possible parentage. (*Giffard register*, ed. Surtees Society). And from the same register we learn the payment on 14 November, 1270, of 12*li.* for good service rendered, to a Philip de Barton, an acolyte in the archiepiscopal household and others " quas nobis accomodaverunt in nundinis[2] S. Egidii Winton, ad negotia nostra ibidem expedienda." On 7 February, 1276, he obtained a papal dispensation to hold in plurality the rectories of Ulceby near Alford in the diocese of Lincoln worth in 1254 100*s.*, and Horningsheath in the diocese of Norwich worth in 1291 36*li.* (*Cal. of Papal Letters*,

[1] The patent roll of 1294 mentions Thomas as parson there. Presumably he resigned in favour of Roger.

[2] In 1110, Henry king of the English granted to William Giffard, bishop and the monks of St. Swithin's, a fair at the church of St. Giles on the eastern hill of Winchester . . . for eight whole days. Printed in the *Cal. of Charter Rolls*, III, 351.

Vol. I). However, like the last archdeacon, on the death of his diocesan in 1279, he ultimately transferred his services to the bishop of Winchester, who collated his recruit 11 July, 1292, to Meonstoke rectory, worth in 1291 216*li.* (*Pontissara Reg.*). In the same year in co-operation with the bishop he negotiated a composition which secured to the Vicar of Great Bookham, Surrey, all the altar offerings and small tithes, except hay and wool, appropriated to the Benedictines of Chertsey, and a house near the court once belonging to the rector (*V.C.H., Surrey,* III, 334). In the meantime, by industry, reasonable temper and administrative ability Philip had become a foremost clerk in the diocese, hence his appointment in 1293 by John of Pontoise to the dignity of " Official of the Diocese," an extremely important personage in the Middle Ages." The Official in every diocese was the acting head of the episcopal court, secretary for the bishop's public correspondence, keeper of the bishop's seal, for which in later ages he was called the bishop's chancellor. Whenever a presentation was made to a living, the Official held an inquest before the deanery chapter in a parish church within its limits to ascertain if the benefice was really vacant and for how long: its value : the true patron: the repute, character, education, orders, age and status of the clerk presented. A report, attested by the beneficed clergy present and sealed by the Official was then transmitted to the bishop for consideration. Thus it was that when John of Pontoise made an effort in his diocese to grapple with the evil of pluralism, a practice forbidden by decree of the Lateran Council of 1215, and later re-enacted by the Council of Lyons, he commissioned his Official to investigate cases of alleged pluralism in the Isle of Wight (*Reg.*, 14 June, 1293). Again on 21st October following, at a Court held in the episcopal manor at Southwark, " Brother Henry Merewell,[1] monk of St. Swithin's, proctor of the Convent, appeared and claimed from Master William of Essex, rector of Chiltecomb,[2] 2 marcs for each of the 3 years, he had been rector. William admitted the obligation, but said he had paid for his first year. Whereupon Master Philip, Official of

[1] A future bishop of Winton.

[2] In the deanery of Winton, with the chapels attached worth 6*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but burdened with a pension to Chertsey abbey.

Winton, the judge, ordered payment of the balance to the Convent, without delay. Witnesses, Thomas de Skernynge, archdeacon of Suffolk, and others (*Winton Cartulary*, No. 39). Passing to 1 March, 1295, the diocesan register records when the death, probably in Italy, of Master Berard de Neapolis, a notary of the Apostolic See, vacated the prebendal church of Middleton, near Whitchurch, co. Hants, now called Longparish, the bishop of Winton (the papacy being vacant) persuaded the abbess of Wherwell, a Benedictine nunnery near Andover, to prefer his Official, who entered upon peaceful possession of the same. But when the Curia alleging irregularity objected to the presentation, Philip, on the advice of his diocesan, withdrew the claim. In 1297 another illustration occurred of the evils attendant upon the appropriation of benefices to monastic houses. The monastery drew the rectorial tithes ; the Vicar's portion was often ludicrously inadequate. On this occasion the " Official of Winton " secured to the Vicars of Effingham a reasonable portion of the endowments of the church hitherto enjoyed by the monks of Merton, Surrey [1] (*Reg.*, Vol. II, 13 September, 1297).

In the same year before leaving England " for distant lands," John of Pontoise constituted his Official and Henry Woodlock, then prior of St. Swithin's, " Vicars " (*i.e.* deputies) to act under the episcopal seal in transacting diocesan business. On reaching home again, the bishop confirmed their skilful solution of a similar dispute touching tithes in Barton Stacy, Hants, and quitclaimed Philip of all liabilities incurred up to 9 September, 1298 (*Reg.* and *Winton Cartulary*, nos. 387–91).

A month after collation to the archdeaconry the bishop of Winton directed the Precentor of St. Mary Overy to induct Philip to the stall of Leighton-Super-Bromswold in Lincoln Cathedral, by presentation of pope Boniface VIII (*Reg.*, 18 April, 1300). But under circumstances detailed elsewhere [2] the nominee had to resign a prebend reckoned among the wealthiest benefices in England. However, on 15 March,

[1] In 1317 Philip de Barton loaned 26*li.* to the Austin canons of Merton on the security of the tithes of corn and fruit and great tithes of Effingham for six years.

[2] Named by Philip in the foundation charter of his chantry in Chertsey abbey (Manning and Bray, III, 216).

1301, he was admitted to the prebend of Ealdlan in St. Paul's, London (Hennesey, *Rep., November*).

In spite of many dignities acquired, Philip had not yet proceeded to Holy Orders proper, but when the Gilbertine canons of Mathersley preferred an acolyte to the church of Gamston, Notts, the northern Primate (17 June, 1303) struck and suspended institution pending the presentee's admission to the sub-diaconate at the ensuing Michaelmas ordination (T. de Corbridge, *Reg.*, ed. Surtees Society.) And after conforming with the archiepiscopal conditions he obtained institution and induction to the benefice on 20 September. But with a chilly gesture of contempt to a University graduate as the prefix " Master " connotes, he was given leave of absence for one year, not for the discharge of archidiaconal duties but in order " to study theology " at some Seminary. At the same time the archbishop granted letters dimissory for any English bishop willing to do so, to admit him to full Orders. It may be that he availed himself of the permits, as an iron curtain now hides Philip from view until his appearance in January 1304–5, among the diocesan dignitaries assembled in Winchester Cathedral for the postulation of Henry de Merewell in place of the deceased John of Pontoise. In 1307 Philip represented the new bishop at the parliament of Carlisle (*Rolls of Parliament*, Vol. I) to which the clergy of Surrey, presumably in a moment of mental exhilaration, chose as their proctor Richard de Wodeloc, a priest, who, in an age of compulsory clerical celibacy, boldly proclaimed a matrimonial adventure by presenting a petition " for squashing an indictment against him and his wife, while absent on the king's service " (*ibid.*). In 1313 Philip renounced the Lichfield prebend of Pipa Parva or Prees (worth x*li.* 6*s.* in 1291) which he had enjoyed since 1293 (Le Neve).

Impelled by pity for the terrible miseries endured by a hapless population during the civil war between Edward of Carnarvon, and a turbulent baronage, the bishops of the southern Province in 1317, directed the archdeacon of Surrey and his fellows to urge the people within their respective jurisdictions to be assiduous at mass and in fasting and prayer, so that God in His divine mercy may guide and prosper the king and restore peace in the realm (Sandale Reg., 18 August).

Moreover, the official activities of Philip at this time suggest ecclesiastical society equally infected with the spirit of disorder and probably accentuated by the impoverishment of the secular clergy. Frequently these were too poor to indulge in the luxury of a conscience, and when circumstances became too difficult or temptation too strong, the underpaid or harassed Vicar not infrequently ran away. For example, when Robert de Montefort, rector of Ashstead (worth 16*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), Surrey, proved unable or unwilling to liquidate certain financial obligations, his creditors, the rectors of Leatherhead and Fetcham, obtained sequestration of the benefice and the debtor disappeared. Whereupon the archdeacon admonished the culprit (or prodigal) to return to his parish and there reside, to sustain hospitality and other burdens of the cure (Sandale Reg., 16 March, 1317). On the other hand the archidiaconal relaxation of an interdict imposed upon the parish of Chaldon, Surrey, for the defaults of the rector, leaves an impression of a partly told tale (*ibid.*, 21 December, 1317). And an episcopal mandate of 25 October instructed the archdeacon to ascertain the whereabouts of Henry le Syere, a missing incumbent of Puttenham (worth V marcs), and cite him to appear before the bishop (*ibid.*). Also on the 29th of the month to conduct an enquiry concerning certain defects in West Horsley church (worth 14*li.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, less 5*li.* 11*s.* 8*d.* appropriated to Christchurch, Canterbury, and a pension of 5*s.* to Merton priory), "for which Roger de Bermers (who had lately married and conceals the fact) unlawful detainer of the benefice is responsible" (*ibid.*). Yet another mandate required the archdeacon to cite the Cluniac prior of St. Saviour's Bermondsey to appear before his next Court to be held in St. Mary's Southwark, for interrogation as to the character of John Richards of Chippenham, a poor clerk with a papal provision for a benefice in the gift of the priory (*ibid.*, 12 November, 1317).

A rather pedestrian story now draws to a close. On 20 February, 1318, as an executor of the will of his brother Richard de Barton, he had to provide 23*li.* to meet the cost of repairing dilapidations in the chancel and parsonage of South Warnborough (*ibid.*). In the same year and month, when the executors had failed to prove the will of Lady Margaret, the Queen Dowager, Philip was instructed to

sequestrate her goods and chattels within his archdeaconry (*ibid.*). Finally as executor of the will of John of Pontoise (Pat. R., 1319–20) and as himself a testamentary benefactor of Chertsey monastery, there passes from the picture, a clerk, who, in his personal character and in his multifarious activities, reflected much that was best in his age, while he in no wise transcended it.

Master WILLIAM INGE. "Rex dedit et concessit Willelmo Inge, clerico, Archidiaconatum Surriensem in ecclesia Sancti Swithini Wyntonie, vacantem, et ad donacionem Regis spectantem racione Episcopatus Wyntoniensis vacantis et in manu Regis existentis: habendum cum omnibus suis pertinenciis quibuscunque. In cujus etc. Teste Rege, apud Westmonasterium, X die Aprilis. Per breve de privato sigillo."

So reads a writ dated 10 April, 1320, for the institution of an archdeacon whose stormy career is faithfully told by Manning and Bray (Vols. I, lxxviii: and III, 216–17, and summarized by Mr. H. E. Malden in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVIII, 153–4. To these accounts there is nothing of historic value to add.

DOMINUS RICHARD VAUGHAN. D.C.L. From the *Calendar of Papal Petitions* (Vol. I) we learn the conditions under which, while Edward III's envoy at the papal court, he obtained the archdeaconry. "At Avignon, August 1347. Petition of Richard Vaughan for the archdeaconry of Surrey, void by the death at the Apostolic See, of William Inge. Granted 3 September, 1347, notwithstanding he holds the church of Saltwood [1] worth 22*li.*, and canonries in London and Abergwili, with additional clause providing for voidance in whatever way, according to the style of the Roman chancery." But the patent roll of 27 July which records the ratification of his estate in the archdeaconry is suggestive of reticence in disclosing to the Curia the actual number of benefices whereof he was at the time enjoying the fruits. Styled a king's clerk in the roll, he is said to hold in Kent, the church of Rucking worth 15*li.*, in St. Paul's by crown presenta-

[1] Exchanged in 1347 with Simon of Sudbury for the church of Herringswell worth 17*li.* 4*s.* 10*d.* at the Nich. Valor, but returned in 1283 as worth 64*li.* 8*s.* 7*d.* gross: Norwich dio.

tion the prebend of Hoxton worth 5 marcs, and the prebend of Royl in the collegiate church of Abergwili, Carmarthenshire. Also from the Calendar of Papal Letters we learn certain facts overlooked, inadvertently or otherwise, by the Curia, *viz.*, that by papal provision in 1346 he was entitled to the reversion of a canonry in Wells Cathedral with the annexed prebend of Warminster worth 40 marcs, and at Exeter the prebend of St. David's worth 6 marcs. Moreover, after admission to the archdeaconry he obtained a dispensation to retain therewith two benefices with the cure of souls (*Cal. of Papal Petitions*). Of course none of this would seem as wrong to his contemporaries as it seems to modern minds. Like other ecclesiastical lawyers who rose to distinction in the service of the king, he had to be paid. The cheapest way of doing so was by grant of church preferments, and when any bishop rashly sought to stay the scandal and enforce the decree of the Council of Lyons, by summoning non-residents to their cures, they were angrily warned off. The king would not have his clerks molested. (R.S., *Peckham Reg.*, I.)

He was appointed examiner of candidates for the office of public notary in England in 1348 (*Papal Letters*, III), a year in which began fraternization between this archdeacon of Surrey and the monks of Christchurch. Indeed a scribe of the house alludes to him as their "learned adviser and standing Counsellor" to whom in 1349 a grateful community assigned "a dwelling and a daily supply of food with an annual livery and gown" (R.S., *Lit. Cant.*, nos. 764, 769). And in 1350 jointly with John de Carleton, archdeacon of Wells, these doctors of law and public notaries, composed a discord between the Cathedral chapter and the monks of St. Martin's, Dover, a composition confirmed on 26 May, by archbishop Simon of Sudbury (Pat. R.). In 1352 Richard Vaughan renounced his preferments to become a professed monk in Christchurch, Canterbury, where he was still living in 1360. That he was pious and sincere may be admitted, though in his early conception of a spiritual office, he accepted the conventions of his age.

Intelligence of this renunciation appears to have reached Avignon in mangled form. For the *Calendar of Papal Letters* (Vol. III) recounts that in 1350 the Pope *motu proprio* provided

Raymond Pelegrini de Rapistagon, at one time nuncio in England (Pat. R., 11 November, 1347), with the archdeaconry of Surrey, void by the death of Dominus Richard Vaughan. The provision, however, never matured. For in the meantime the national irritation at the persistent provision of continental ecclesiastics to valuable benefices, and the drain of money from the realm to maintain the papal court living under French influence at Avignon, found expression in the Statute of Provisors (1351) which *inter alia* rendered all persons accepting a papal provision liable to imprisonment, and forfeited to the crown all preferments to which the pope nominated.

JOHN DE EDINGDON could not have been more than 22 years old when his uncle William de Edington, bishop of Winchester, collated him to the archdeaconry of Surrey (*Papal Letters*, III, 2 February 1352). However in view of Professor Hamilton Thompson's exhaustive review [1] of an unstimulating life, it need not be repeated here.

Master JOHN DE CAMPDEN, B.C.L., whose territorial name signifies Gloucestershire birth and possibly parentage, was collated 17 July, 1397, to the archdeaconry, void by the death of John de Edingdon (*Wykeham Reg.*), and though little more can be recovered than barren facts and dates, his career pictures the progress of a serious secular clerk, who rose in the service of a bishop and received the rewards of his profession. His employer, William Wykeham,[2] himself a business-man first and foremost, seems to have retained a certain number of the cathedral canons in his household. They moved in his retinue from place to place, and formed an inner council of clerks, who constituted an intermediate body between the bishop and the larger chapter to which they belonged. Of his beginnings nothing is known until presentation 28 October, 1366, by John de Heligan, to the Cornish rectory of Menheniot, worth 8*li.*, void by resignation of William Wykeham, his future bishop. And it may be that the succession first brought the two clerks into contact (*Grandison*

[1] Associated Societies Pub., XXXV., p. 99.

[2] The list of his preferments occupies an entire page of the Winton register. At the Nicholas Valor he drew some £16,000 a year.

Reg., ed. Hingeston-Randolph). While rector of Menheniot, bishop Brantingham on 3 May, 1372, granted John Campden leave of absence for two years "et de dimittendo Ecclesiam ad firmam personis idoneis, prout decet," a permit clarified by a papal indult of 7 January, 1373 for three years absence while studying law at a University "the cure of souls not being neglected" (*Papal Letters*, IV). However in 1375, he exchanged his Cornish benefice for Loughborough rectory (worth 30*li.* at the Norwich Valuation and 44*li.* at the Nicholas Valor), patron Sir Nicholas Loraigne (*Brantingham Reg.*).

About this time a strange partiality for Cheriton rectory, worth 34*li.*, seems to have seized the archdeacons or potential archdeacons of Surrey. In 1351 Richard Vaughan had exchanged the Hampshire rectory of Morestead (worth 5*li.*) for Cheriton with John de Edingdon, who in turn exchanged the benefice on 12 October, 1381, with his destined successor for the church of Cliffe-Pipard, co. Wilts, patron the prior of Farleigh, a cell of the Cluniac (alien) priory of Lewes (*Wykeham Reg.*). In 1382 the bishop conferred on his confidential clerk the Mastership of the hospital of St. Cross vacated by the preferment of Nicholas Wykeham, his brother, to the archdeaconry of Norwich, and on 16 May, 1383, ordained John Campden priest (*Wykeham Reg.*). Moreover, acquisition of other sources of emolument as well as advancement in academical status is disclosed by the memorandum of a conclave he attended 14–16 November, 1384, in the convent of Southwark, when the recording scribe designates him LL.B. and canon of the collegiate church of Southwell (*ibid.*). The preferment is elucidated by the Patent Roll of 31 October, 1399, as carrying the prebend of Dunham previously held by Wykeham, who in 1366 had estimated its worth at 36*li.* p.a. However on 17 May, 1401, the stall was exchanged with John of York for the Surrey rectory of Compton, worth 13*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.* at the Nicholas Taxation (*ibid.*). In the meantime, by exchange with John Porter of Llanwenarth, co. Hereford, he had been, 2 May, 1395, instituted to the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London (*Braybrook's Reg.*); and on 14 February, 1401, presented to the church of Aldeburgh, "cum capella de Haslewood," worth 10 marcs, in the king's gift by reason of wardship (Pat. R.). But on the death of William Wykeham the

tide of preferment ceased to flow. In his will signed 27 February, 1403, the bishop named Campden among the executors, a company of otherwise competent lawyers who came to serious grief in the discharge of their stewardship. This we learn from an entry in the Patent Roll of 26 May, 1405, recording a pardon to John Campden, Nicholas Wykeham, John Wykeham, parson of Mapledurham, Hants, and other clerks for 40*s.* paid in hanaper for acquiring to themselves a moiety of the manor of Mickleham, co. Surrey, held in chief.

Apart from this mishap, there disappears from the records a clerk collated 13 July, 1397, to the archdeaconry of Surrey, on the death of John de Edingdon (*Wykeham Reg.*) and confirmed in his estate as archdeacon and parson of Farnham with the chapels of Frensham, Bentley, Elstead and Sele, 3 October, 1397 (Pat. R.). A man without vision or creative power, doubtless of decorous habits, but clearly one who acquired church preferments as a comfortable source of income, and who competently performed the functions for which he was paid. His death in the early years of the fifteenth century affords an appropriate opportunity for closing a supplementary notice of the early archdeacons of Surrey. In the glimpses we have seen of their lives and their acts, of what they did or might have done, of the insight we gain into the motives that guided or restrained their activities, there is left a mental picture, it may be, that the spirit which animated them was not one of the highest order. On the other hand, it is necessary to understand the characteristic views and the honest opinions of the period in which they lived, before we condemn its peculiar and prevailing immoralities. We must beware of scrutinizing too closely every grain of sand washed up on the shore of research.

TRANCHET AXES OF SOUTH-WESTERN SURREY

BY

W. F. RANKINE, F.S.A. (Scot.).

Preliminary.

For the purpose of this paper the term tranchet axe includes all flint axe-forms sharpened by the transverse flaking technique. The regional reference, South-Western Surrey, covers that part of our county which is bounded on the north by a line of latitude passing just north of Guildford and Dorking and on the east by a meridian running slightly east of the latter named town.[1] For recording purposes this area extends over the county boundaries into Hampshire and Sussex. This extension, in the latter instance, usefully includes Blackdown,[2] an important Mesolithic strong point and, also Warnham,[3] a site in the still more important Horsham Mesolithic group.

The Tranchet Axe.

The tranchet axe, of Maglemose origin, is identified in our area with the Tardenoisian of the Lower Greensand and has been found here directly associated with the microlithic culture characteristic of the Tardenoisian. Possibly it continued in use in the immediate post-Mesolithic industries. Two definite types, not varying importantly functionally, present themselves —the adze and the pick.

Generally the adze, some five to six inches in length when freshly made, is triangular in section, or roughly so, but may

[1] *Vide* Fig. 1.
[2] J. G. D. Clark, *Mesolithic Age in Britain.*
[3] J. G. D. Clark, "The Tardenoisian of Horsham," *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XC.

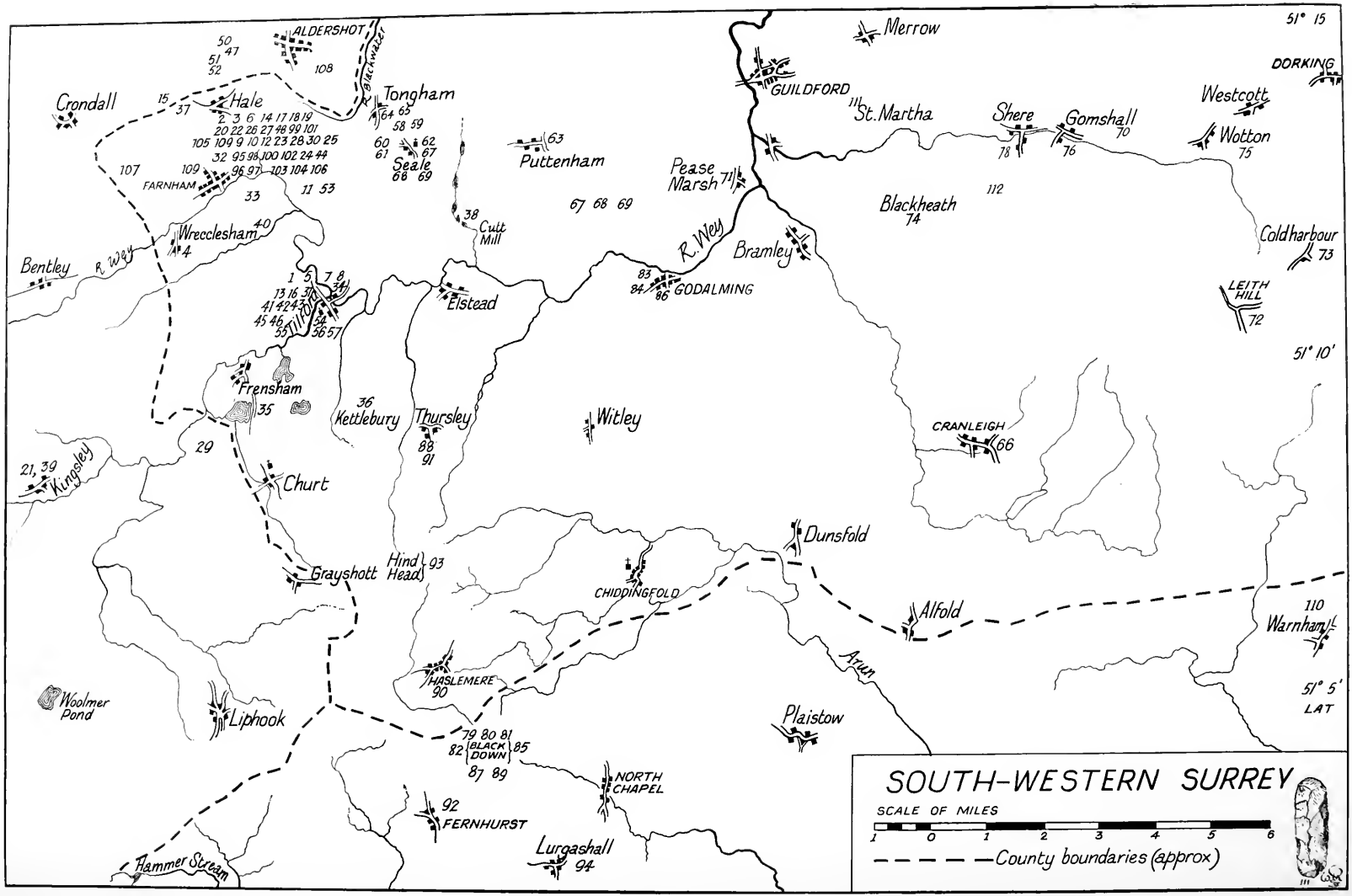


FIG. 1.

Face page 90

vary widely in flaking technique and symmetry. The pick may be triangular or quadrangular in section as in the case of the Thames pick and may have a length of some seven to eight inches, but owing to the gradual shortening of tranchets consequent upon the transverse removal of sharpening flakes dimensional reference is not of much value. Both adze and pick were hafted.

In the case of the adze, which, incidentally, forms the bulk of the tranchets recorded here, an interesting typological classification may be made showing a series of these axes passing from a crudely flaked asymmetrical type illustrated in Fig. 2, A, comparable with the Warnham axe [1] of the Horsham Tardenoisian through the nearly symmetrical Hassocks type [2] with median ridge and economical flaking illustrated in Fig. 3, F [3] and G [4], to the Farnham type of pleasing symmetry, definite median ridge, regular triangular section and comparatively elaborate flaking, illustrated in Fig. 2, D. Some picks from the Farnham site also present this symmetry as shown in Fig. 2, E.

Prominence of the Tranchet Axe in South-Western Surrey.

The prominence, to-day, of the tranchet axe among the flint implements of South-Western Surrey is remarkable especially when one recalls that only about ten years ago very few such axe-forms had been recorded. Thus in 1933 Dr. Wilfrid Hooper [5] reporting on his investigations on Surrey Mesolithic sites stated:

"Surrey has furnished few examples of the tranchet axe. . . . The authors of *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey* [6] figure a tranchet celt or axe-head found by them at Headley Heath and four others known to me have been found since at Albury, Blackheath and Farnham."

Now, in 1938, we are able to indicate the find spots of over

[1] *Ibid.*, Fig. 11.
[2] J. G. D. Clark, *Mesolithic Age in Britain*, Fig. 39.
[3], [4] *Ibid.*, both shown in Fig. 39.
[5] W. Hooper, "The Pigmy Flint Industries of Surrey," *S.A.C.*, Vol. 41, 1933, p. 65.
[6] W. Johnson and W. Wright, 1903.

a hundred tranchets many of which have been brought to record by investigations in museums and private collections. The rapid development of research on the Greensand Mesolithic sites in recent years has done much to focus attention upon the tranchet axe, but, although surface finds are comparatively common, it is a rare event to dig one from a chipping floor. You may find the sharpening flakes now and then but the axe, itself, is peculiarly elusive.

The Tranchet Axe in the Farnham Region.

Of the hundred tranchets, here recorded, it is interesting to note that about eighty are from the Farnham region and, again, of this eighty nearly half are from the immediate vicinity of the Farnham pit-dwellings. And in addition to the list which follows over a score of fragmentary axes and numerous sharpening flakes have been found but are not recorded here.

Record List.

(*a*) Serial Reference.

In the tranchet list the serial reference denotes the order in which finds were recorded; distribution is clearly indicated on the area map, Fig. 1. It will be observed that No. 49 is omitted from the serial references; this number was originally given, somewhat tentatively, to a rather anomalous axe-form which, subsequently, being suspected of sickle-flint affinity on account of its gloss was submitted to Dr. E. Cecil Curwen who adjudged it to be a crescentic sickle flint.

(*b*) Provenance.

In the matter of provenance, unfortunately, it has not been possible to ascertain the exact find spot of every tranchet; however, failing a definite reference a district, or general, reference has been attached. A series of axes—Nos. 58–65—in the Guildford Museum are vaguely marked but may, I find, be assigned to the Seale district. Descriptive detail in connection with the axe series, Nos. 71–76, is not available and the Haslemere Museum series, Nos. 77–94, are here committed to record without descriptive detail—the student of tranchet

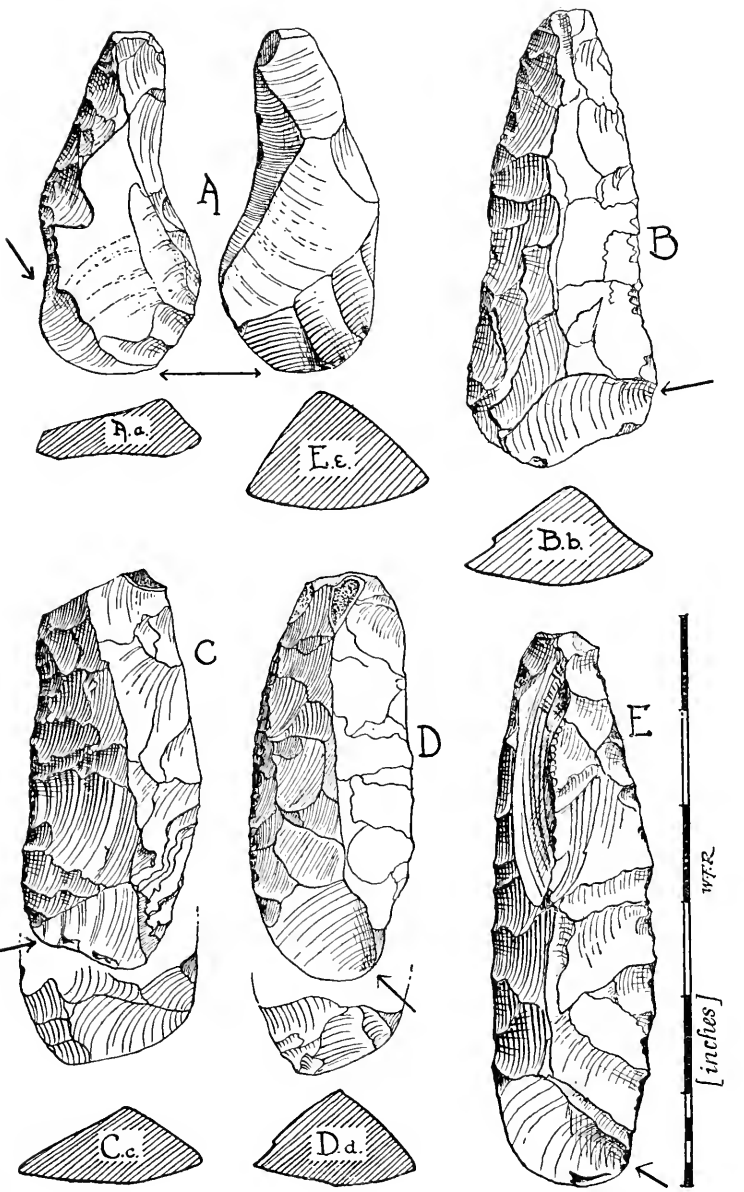


FIG. 2.

axes may easily examine these specimens in their permanent home. It should be recorded that the find spots indicated are either identified with proved Mesolithic sites or are in the vicinity of such sites.

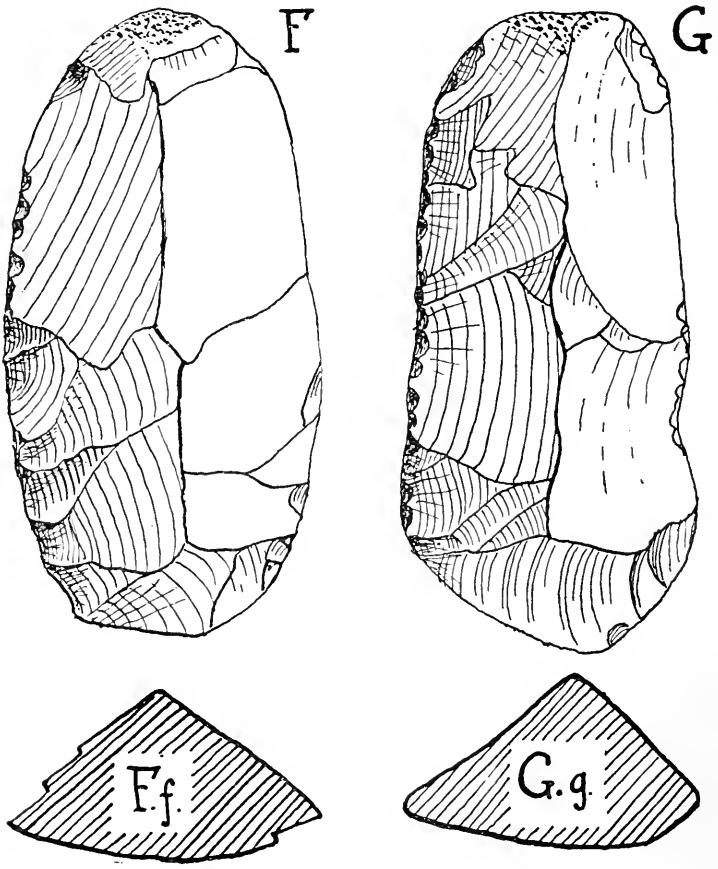


FIG. 3.

(*c*) Private Collections.

The writer has been particularly fortunate in having access to private collections which in the record are indicated by the literal references bracketed after the following names:

Mr. Pat Collins (C); the late Rev. W. H. F. Edge (E);

Dr. J. H. Gibson (G); Dr. Wilfrid Hooper (H); Canon F. O'Farrell (O'F); Mr. J. A. Patterson (P); the writer (R); Mr. H. Smither (S).

(*d*) *Explanation of Figures 2 and 3.*

Fig. 2. **A,** No. 24 in record, tranchet adze comparable with the Warnham axe; note longitudinal dressing from cutting edge.

Aa, section taken at maximum width.

Farnham, Six Bells site. Dr. J. H. Gibson.

B, No. 33 in record, tranchet adze, remarkably triangular in contour, comparable with Selmeston axe figured in the *Archæology of Sussex* by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, Fig. 10, i.

Bb, section at maximum width.

Farnham, Stoney Field. Mr. Harry Smither.

C, No. 12 in record, nearly symmetrical adze; note sharpening as distinct from transversal sharpening, on under surface.

Cc, section.

Farnham, Alma Nursery site. Found by the writer.

D, No. 14, symmetrical adze carefully flaked; compare with Hassocks type of adze, Fig. 3, F and G.

Farnham, Bourne Mill Spring site. Found by the writer.

Dd, section at maximum width.

E, No. 9, symmetrical pick; Ee, section.

Farnham, Alma Nursery site. Mr. J. A. Patterson.

N.B.—Arrows indicate direction of sharpening blow.

Fig. 3. **F,** adze of Hassocks type, No. 87 in record, from Ferndon (in Haslemere Museum); note bruising at butt.

G, adze of Hassocks type, No. 88 in record, from Thursley (in Haslemere Museum); note bruising at butt.

(*e*) Some Notes on Tranchets found in situ.

Generally the specimens described as non-lustrous and sharp may be regarded as being derived from an occupation floor. The tranchet pick, No. 9, Fig. 2, E, unpatinated, non-lustrous and in mint condition, was found resting on gravel when the Junction pit was opened. Recent work has proved a rich Mesolithic association in that region. Tranchet adze, No. 12, Fig. 2, C, from the same region is undoubtedly from an occupation level. The adze, No. 14, Fig. 2, D, found by the writer immediately after a ploughing on the Pit Dwelling site is also similarly derived. Outstanding among excavated tranchets is the adze, No. 15, from Heath Brow, found in direct association with microlithic material. The small black adze, No. 24, Fig. 2, A, was secured by Dr. J. H. Gibson from the Six Bells

(*Continued on page* 113).

RECORD OF TRANCHETS

Serial Reference.	Find Spot.	Type.	Collection.	Description.	Notes.
1	TILFORD (Malt House Field)	A[1]	E	Grey, faintly lustrous flint ; sharp.	Small adze comparable in size and form with No. 5, which it resembles in technique. Longitudinal flaking from cutting edge as in Nos. 13 and 21.
2	FARNHAM (B.M.S.)[2]	A	R	Yellowish brown lustrous flint ; sharp.	Large adze crudely flaked and apparently unfinished.
3	FARNHAM (B.M.S.)	A	O'F	Black flint ; some cortex ; much crackled and injured by fire.	Resembles No. 21. True Greensand Mesolithic type suggestive of Warnham axe.[3]
4	WRECCLESHAM	A	E	Grey, faintly lustrous flint ; very sharp and porous.	Small axe tending to symmetry. Has transverse sharpening at both ends.
5	TILFORD	A	E	Grey, lustrous flint.	A very small adze ($2\frac{3}{4}$″ in length). Comparable with Nos. 1, 6 and 7.
6	FARNHAM (B.M.S.)	A	R	Mottled grey, lustrous flint.	Small type comparable with Nos. 1, 5 and 7. In material and technique resembles Nos. 17 and 18 from same site.
7	TILFORD	A	E	Grey, lustrous flint.	Small adze ($3\frac{1}{4}$″ long) ; resembles Nos. 1, 5 and 6.
8	TILFORD	A	(Mangles) Guildford Museum	Yellow and brown flint—yellow areas porous ; brown lustrous ; some cortex.	Has a torque, or twist ; section remarkably quadrangular.

9	FARNHAM (A.N.)[4]	P[5]	P	Brownish grey flint; sharp.	A beautifully symmetrical axe; resembles No. 30 in material and technique. Found on the gravel when Junction Gravel Pit was opened (Fig. 2, E).
10	FARNHAM (A.N.)	A	R	Brownish grey flint with much cortex; sharp.	A flake axe[6] with crescentic section. Flat bulbar surface sharpened laterally.
11	FARNHAM (M.P.A.)[8]	A	R	Grey, faintly lustrous flint; iron stained ridges.	Small adze;[7] butt end is bruised.
12	FARNHAM (A.N.)	A	R	Grey, porous flint with some cortex; sharp.	Symmetrical axe very carefully flaked (Fig. 2, C).
13	TILFORD (Ware Reeds)	A	E	Black lustrous flint; sharp.	Imperfect specimen; one face has been used as a core; longitudinal dressing from cutting edge as in Nos. 1 and 21.
14	FARNHAM (B.M.S.)	A	R	Greyish-black mottled flint: faintly lustrous.	Remarkably symmetrical; resembles No. 9 (Fig. 2, D).
15	HEATH BROW	A	O'F	Grey flint; sharp.	The largest adze recorded from this area. 8″ in length.
16	TILFORD	A	E	Grey flint; lustrous.	Symmetrical; remarkably thick ($1\frac{3}{4}$″).
17	FARNHAM (B.M.S.)	A	R	Mottled grey flint; some cortex; lustrous.	Tending to symmetry but crudely flaked.
18	FARNHAM (B.M.S.)	A	R	Brownish flint; some cortex; lustrous.	Crudely flaked; chipping belongs to two periods.
19	FARNHAM (B.M.S.)	A	R	Mottled grey flint; lustrous; iron-stained.	Very much flaked down by sharpening ($3\frac{1}{2}$″ in length); pointed at ends; resembles No. 20.

[1] A = adze. [2] B.M.S. = Bourne Mill Spring. [3] J. G. D. Clark, "*Horsham Tardenoisian*," *Arch. Journ.*
[4] A.N. = Alma Nursery. [5] P. = pick. [6] Clark, *Mesolithic Age in Britain*, Fig. 33, No. 7 (Lower Halstow).
[7] *Ibid.*, Fig. 35, No. 2 (Kimble, Bucks). [8] M.P.A. = Moor Park A.

Serial Reference.	Find Spot.	Type.	Collection.	Description.	Notes.
20	FARNHAM (B.M.S.)	A	R	White flint; ridges iron-stained.	Asymmetrical; resembles the true Greensand Mesolithic type. Comparable with No. 21.
21	KINGSLEY	A	R	Grey flint; fairly sharp.	Typical Mesolithic axe with longitudinal dressing from cutting edge.[1]
22	FARNHAM (B.M.S.)	A	R	Yellowish brown flint; some cortex.	Much flaked down by sharpening; resembles No. 19.
23	FARNHAM (A.N.)	A	O'F	Greyish mottled flint.	A small adze tending to symmetry; resembles, in form, No. 25.
24	FARNHAM (S.B.)[2]	A	G	Good black flint; sharp.	A beautiful little adze of true Greensand character; resembles Warnham tranchet (Fig. 2, A).
25	BADSHOT	A	O'F	Reddish-brown; iron stained.	Tending to symmetry; longitudinal dressing from butt;[3] resembles, in form, No. 23.
26	FARNHAM (B.M.S.)	A	O'F	Greyish-blue mottled flint; iron-stained ridges.	Longitudinal dressing from butt.
27	FARNHAM (B.M.S.)	A	R	Whitish-grey flint; iron-stained ridges.	A very crude production; refractory material frustrated development of cutting edge.
28	FARNHAM (A.N.)	A	R	Brownish flint with cortex; very lustrous.	Crudely flaked; step flaking on left edge. Compare with No. 18.
29	WISHANGER	P	R	Yellowish flint with tawny areas; lustrous.	Quadrangular section; very carefully flaked; chipping belongs to two periods.

30	FARNHAM (A.N.)	P	P	Grey flint with brownish patches; some cortex; much inclusion.	A beautiful axe; triangular section; transversely sharpened at both ends. Compare with No. 4.
31	TILFORD	P	E	Greyish-black flint; porous with lustrous areas.	A magnificent pick (8″ in length), with bold lateral flaking.
32	FARNHAM	A	P	Almost white flint; faint lustre; fairly sharp.	Asymmetrical and crudely flaked. Resembles Fig. 23, *Neolithic Man in North-east Surrey*.[4]
33	STONEYFIELD	A	S	Greyish white flint with incipient lustre; sharp.	Symmetrical and finely made; closely resembles Selmeston axe;[5] 5″ in length (Fig. 2, B).
34	TILFORD	A	Sturge B.M.	Bluish grey flint.	A small adze.
35	FRENSHAM POND	A	Cottrell[6]	Greyish flint.	A typical Greensand Mesolithic axe.
36	KETTLEBURY	A	Venables	Fresh, sharp flint.	A typical Mesolithic axe associated with microliths.
37	LAWDAY HOUSE, HALE	A	G	Grey flint; lustrous.	Symmetrical; finely flaked.
38	CUTT MILL	A	Guildford Museum	Chocolate brown flint; very lustrous.	Butt end bruised; almost cylindrical in form.
39	KINGSLEY	P	S	Tawny brown flint; lustrous.	A typical Thames pick; quadrangular section.
40	BOURNE	A	S	White flint; iron-stained; little lustre.	A small axe.
41	TILFORD	P			
42	TILFORD	P	E	Porcelain white patina.	Very crude and much damaged by cultivation.
43	TILFORD	P			

[1] *Vide* Clark, *Mesolithic Age in Britain*, Fig. 47 (Horsham district).
[2] S.B. = Six Bells.
[3] For hafting in antler sleeve.
[4] W. Johnson and W. Wright.
[5] C. E. Curwen, *Archæology of Sussex*, Fig. 10, i, p. 55.
[6] Commander V. Cottrell. An important axe dug up when a pond was being cleaned.

Serial Reference.	Find Spot.	Type.	Collection.	Description.	Notes.
44	FARNHAM (S.B.)	P	O'F	Brownish, lustrous flint.	A magnificent pick (8½" in length).
45	TILFORD	P	E	White patina ; much iron stain.	Resemble Nos. 41, 42 and 43 as regards crude flaking and damaged condition.
46	TILFORD	P	E	White patina ; ridges abraded.	
47	SUNNY HILL	A	O'F	Greyish yellow flint with much pebbled cortex ; slightly lustrous ; sharp.	Roughly flaked from a gravel pebble.
48	FARNHAM (B.M.S.)	A	O'F	Grey, perfect flint.	Tending to symmetry and resembles Hassocks type with median ridge.
49	*Vide*	Record List (*a*)		Serial Reference above.	
50	RANGES	A	O'F	Yellowish-brown flint ; much cortex.	Very crudely flaked.
51	Under CÆSAR'S CAMP	A	O'F	Greyish flint with porous inclusions ; cortex.	Crudely flaked.
52	Under CÆSAR'S CAMP	A	O'F	Mottled black flint ; some cortex; sharp.	Curved edge ; has more secondary flaking than is usual with tranchets ; resembles, in form, No. 53.
53	MOOR PARK A	A	R	Mottled black flint ; cortex ; lustrous	Curved edge (crescentric contour) ; resembles No. 52. In both specimens the transverse flaking is not prominent.
54	TILFORD DISTRICT	A	Fulbrook House[1]		Exact provenance not ascertainable.
55		A			
56		A			
57		A			

58	Seale District	A	(Mangles) Guildford Museum	Bluish grey flint.	A very neat adze. Museum reference = 927A.
59	Seale District	A	ditto	Brownish grey flint; cortex; iron-stained.	927B.
60	Seale District	P	ditto	White patina.	927C. Labelled Scotland (land paying scot ?)
61	Seale District Moot Hill	A	(Mangles) Guildford Museum	Bluish grey flint; cortex; iron-stained.	927D. Found on 26th April, 1862.
62	Puttenham — Hillbury	A	ditto	Brown flint.	927E. A broken specimen.
63	Puttenham	A	ditto	Pale yellow flint; iron-stained.	927F.
64	Hone Kiln [2] Field	A	ditto	Bluish grey flint; much cortex.	927H. A crude specimen. There is a Hone Field at Tongham.
65	Hone Kiln [2] Field	A	ditto	Bluish flint; patinated; iron-stained.	927J. Very roughly flaked.
66	Cranleigh, New Park Farm	A	Guildford Museum	Black and grey flint; lustrous.	Transversely sharpened at each end.
67	South-west Surrey	A	(Mangles) Guildford Museum	Grey flint; much iron staining.	Mangles. Museum reference = 20.
68	South-west Surrey	P	ditto	Grey flint; fire-injured.	Mangles 21.
69	South-west Surrey	P	ditto	Grey flint.	Mangles 19. Unfinished.
70	Abinger Hammer	A	C	Deep blue patina.	Warnham type; re-sharpened, showing black flint; dressed for hafting.
71	Pease Marsh	A	C		
72	Leith Hill	A	British Museum		
73	Cold Harbour	A	C		
74	Black Heath	A	C		
75	Wotton	A	C		

[1] By the courtesy of Lord Huntly.

[2] Tongham ?

Serial Reference.	Find Spot.	Type.	Collection.	Description.	Notes.
76	Gomshall	A	C		
77	Camberley	A	Haslemere Museum		Not shown on map.
78	Shere	A	ditto		
79	Blackdown	A	ditto	Bluish grey flint ; iron-stained.	
80	Blackdown	A	ditto		
81	Blackdown	A	ditto	Bluish grey flint with iron staining.	
82	Blackdown	A	ditto		
83	Godalming	A	ditto		
84	Godalming	A	ditto		
85	Blackdown Farm	A	ditto	Brown flint.	Large and crude.
86	Unstead	A	ditto		Hassocks type ; *vide* M.A.B.,[1] Fig. 39.
87	Fernden	A	ditto		Bruised butt ; *vide* M.A.B., Fig. 39. No. 3. Resembles No. 85. Bruised butt (Fig. 3, F).
88	Thursley	A	ditto		Hassocks type, median ridge. Bruised butt (Fig. 3, G).
89	Lythehill Farm	A	ditto	Bluish grey flint ; iron-stained.	Hassocks type, median ridge.
90	Meadfield	A	ditto		
91	Haslemere, Thursley	A	ditto		
92	Fernhurst	A	ditto		
93	Hindhead	A	ditto		
94	Lurgashall	A	ditto		Broken.
95	Farnham (A.N.)	P	G	Grey flint ; no lustre ; sharp.	Halstow type of pick ; found resting on the gravel.

96	Farnham (S.B.)	P	G	Grey flint; two degrees of patination; much cortex.	Half completed with flakings of two periods.
97	Farnham (S.B.)	P	G	Bluish grey flint; very lustrous.	Abandoned in first stage of development.
98	Farnham (A.N.)	P	G	Greyish flint; some lustre; sharp.	Butt end broken off; a fine pick comparable with Nos. 9, 30 and 32 from same site.
99	Farnham (B.M.S.)	A	G	Grey and yellowish flint; poor material; very lustrous.	Asymmetrical; dressed for hafting.
100	Farnham (A.N.)	A	G	Slaty grey flint; faintly lustrous; some inclusion and cortex.	Greensand type.
101	Farnham (B.M.S.)	A	G	Bluish grey flint; little lustre.	Resembles axe found in Pit I (1937). Butt bruised.
102	Farnham (A.N.)	A	G	Brownish grey mottled flint; lustrous; some cortex.	Greensand type; tends to symmetry; no median ridge.
103	Farnham (S.B.)	A	G	Grey flint; lustrous.	Almost symmetrical.
104	Farnham (A.N.)	A	G	Bluish grey mottled flint; lustrous; some cortex.	Asymmetrical; curved edge; longitudinal dressing from butt for hafting.
105	Farnham (S.B.)	A	G	Grey flint; lustrous; little cortex.	Remarkably ovate in form; no pronounced median ridge.
106	Farnham (S.B.)	A	G	Bluish grey flint; lustrous; much inclusion.	Nearly symmetrical.
107	Crondall Hill	A	Stroud	White patina.	Asymmetrical.
108	Aldershot Coronation Road	A	R	Brownish yellow flint.	Resembles Nos. 101 and 109.
109	Farnham (B.M.S.)	A	B.M.	Excavated by Dr. J. G. D. Clark from Pit I (1937).	
110	Warnham	A	?	See Clark, J. G. D., "The Classification of a Microlithic Culture"; "The Tardenoisian of Horsham," *Archæol. Journ.*, Vol. XC, p. 76, Fig. 11, p. 194.	

[1] Clark, *Mesolithic Age in Britain.*

Serial Reference.	Find Spot.	Type.	Collection.	Description.	Notes.
111	St. Martha (Tyting) (near the barrow)	A	H	Sharp grey flint with some lustre and reddened cortex.	Symmetrical with irregular median ridge; apparently never re-sharpened; incurved; butt boldly dressed for hafting. Hassocks type.
112	Albury (Ponds Farm)	A	H	Sharp grey flint with some lustre.	Asymmetrical and suggestive of Warnham type; represents the limit of re-sharpening.

(*Continued from page* 103.)

gravel pit which lies close to, and just west of, the Pit Dwellings. The tranchets, Nos. 35 and 36, are also important; the former was recovered from a pond near a rich Mesolithic site while No. 36 was dug on Kettlebury associated with a wealth of microlithic material.

Observations.

Distribution.

Briefly our distribution map reveals:

(A) A great concentration of tranchets in the vicinity of the Farnham Mesolithic pit-dwellings, the most important Mesolithic site in South-Western Surrey.

(B) A smaller concentration at Tilford, near the river, where, again we have a major Mesolithic site, only surface it is true, on Chapel Field.

(C) Other occurrences of tranchets north of the Farnham pit-dwellings on the hill-top sites investigated by Canon O'Farrell of Aldershot.

(D) A minor concentration of axes in the Seale district and, also, around Blackdown, an important Mesolithic site.

(E) Sporadic finds over the Greensand generally.

In A, B and C we have evidence of the use made by the Mesolithic nomads of the corridor provided by the Wey River between Tilford and Farnham in their excursions from the Weald and this evidence is strengthened by the presence of Mesolithic sites along the banks of that river section.

Conclusion.

Since the closing of the record much interesting and important evidence concerning the tranchet axe has been collected by Dr. Grahame Clark during his recent investigations on the Pit Dwelling Site (Bourne Mill Spring Site in record). During the 1937 excavation a tranchet adze, No. 109, was found in Pit I, while the excavation of 1938 brought to light several tranchets as well as sharpening flakes.

LIST OF TRANSCRIPTS OF SURREY PARISH REGISTERS.

Showing those that have been printed, or copied in Manuscript or Typescript.

COMPILED BY
B. CAMPBELL COOKE.

THE Council has decided to print this list for two reasons —firstly to record the transcripts that have already been made, and secondly, to draw attention to those registers which have not yet been copied, with the hope that it will stimulate people to transcribe them, so that in time there will be a copy of all the Surrey parish registers.

Printing is the surest safeguard against the loss of the contents of the registers by fire or other causes and it is the best means for easy reference, but it is difficult to raise the money to do this, so therefore for the present it is advisable to make copies in manuscript or typescript to reduce the chances of the loss of the contents of these valuable records. Some of the earlier registers are in a poor state of preservation—the paper or parchment decaying and the ink fading.

A good knowledge of local surnames is very useful in transcribing, and it is a good plan to study the various handwritings to learn the peculiarities before commencing to transcribe.

Many transcripts in the past have only been taken up to 1812 when a new form of register book was brought into use, but that leaves a period of 25 years before Civil Registration commenced. This was begun in the middle of 1837, but as the registration was not completely carried out in the first

few months it is advisable to transcribe the registers down to the end of 1837.

The dates in brackets after the surnames of some of the parishes indicate the earliest date in the register. Full details of the Surrey parish registers are given in the Surrey Record Society's publication XXVI "Parish Records." The five volumes of abstracts by G. E. Cokayne are referred to as "Cokayne I to V." There are duplicates of volumes I to IV in the College of Arms. Notepaper used by the Surrey Parish Register Society in 1911 gave the names of a number of registers that had been transcribed and of others of which the transcript was in progress; those of the former that have not been traced have been marked with *, and those of the latter with †.

The aim has been to make this list as complete as possible, but it is probable that the publication of it to members of the Society will bring to light unrecorded transcripts in public or private hands. The compiler will welcome details of any such additions which will be recorded in future volumes of the Collections.

Thanks are due to the College of Arms for permission to include the transcripts in its possession, and in particular, to Mr. E. N. Geijer, Rouge Dragon, for supplying the details.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Ba. = Baptisms.
Brit. Mus. Add. MS. = British Museum Additional Manuscript.
Bu. = Burials.
Cath. Rec. Soc. = Catholic Record Society.
C. of A. = College of Arms.
Congress of Arch. Soc. Report = Congress of Archæological Societies' Report.
M. = Marriages.
Minet = Minet Library, Camberwell.
Misc. Gen. et Her. = Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica.
MS. = Manuscript.
Mun. Room, Guildford = Muniment Room, Castle Arch, Guildford.
P.R.S. = Parish Register Society.
S.A.C. = Surrey Archæological Collections.
S.A.S. = Surrey Archæological Society's Library, Guildford.
S.P.R.S. = Surrey Parish Register Society.
S.R.S. = Surrey Record Society.
TS. = Typescript.

ABINGER. Printed. 1559–1812 (S.R.S., XXV)—MS. 1559–1812 (Church)—MS. (Bannerman). 1559–1812 (B. Halliday's of Leicester, Sale Catalogue No. 212, 1937).

ADDINGTON. Printed. Ba. 1560–1812, M. 1561–1812, Bu. 1559–1812 (S.P.R.S., V)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1564–1707, M. 1561–1648. Bu. 1561–1778 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

*ALBURY. MS. (J. S. Purvis). Ba. 1662–1724, M. 1663–1723, Bu. 1663–1725 (S.A.S.).

ALFOLD (1658).

ASH (1548).

ASHSTEAD (1662).

BANSTED. Printed. Ba. 1547–1750, M. 1547–1753, Bu. 1548–1789 (P.R.S., I.)—TS. M. 1754–1837 (Guildhall Library, London)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). Ba. and Bu. 1547–1812, M. 1550–1810 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43454)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1547–1812, M. 1551–1810, Bu. 1547–1812 (S.A.S., Cokayne III).

BARNES. Extracts. MS. Ba. 1538–1857, M. 1540–1864, Bu. 1539–1850 (S.A.S., Cokayne I).

BATTERSEA. MS. 1559–1700 (C. of A.)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1559–1701, M. 1559–1700, Bu. 1559–1701 (S.A.S., Cokayne V).

BEDDINGTON. Printed. Ba. 1561–1673, M. 1538–1671, Bu. 1538–1673 (S.P.R.S., X)—MS. 1538–1754 (see *Congress of Arch. Soc. Report*, 1892)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). Ba. 1561–1812, M. and Bu. 1538–1812 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43454).

BERMONDSEY. Printed. 1548–1609 (the *Genealogist*, New Series, VI–IX)—MS. 1609–42 (C. of A.)—TS. M. 1609–1700 (Guildhall Library, London)—Extracts. MS. M. 1604, 1624–25, Bu. 1742–74 (S.A.S., Cokayne II).

BETCHWORTH. MS. (F. R. Rushton). 1558–1837. 4 foolscap notebooks (Soc. of Gen.).

BISLEY (1561).

BLECHINGLEY. MS. 1538–1812 (Minet)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1539, 1579, 1626, M. 1538, 1742, Bu. 1544–1772 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

†BOOKHAM, GREAT (1632). Extracts. MS. Ba. 1636–76, M. 1663, Bu. 1635–76 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

BOOKHAM, LITTLE. MS. 1642–1812 (Minet).

BRAMLEY. MS. Ba. 1563–1812, M. 1567–1812, Bu. 1676–1812 (Church).

BUCKLAND (1754).

BURSTOW (1547).

BYFLEET (1698).

BUCKLAND (1754). Burstow (1547). Byfleet (1698).

CAMBERWELL. MS. 1558–1725 (C. of A.).

CAPEL. MS. 1653–1825 (Church)—Society of Friends (Pleystowe Register). MS. (Bax-Rice). Births 1651–1819, M. 1666–76, Bu. 1664–1849 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43453).

CARSHALTON. Printed. M. 1538–1837 (*Wallington and Carshalton Times*, 1928) (Soc. of Gen. (indexed), and Guildhall Library, London)—MS. Ba. 1538–1705, M. and Bu. 1538–1704 (Minet)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). Ba. 1538–1812, M. 1539–1855, Bu. 1538–1829 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43454)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1538–1812, M. 1539–1855, Bu. 1538–1829 (S.A.S., Cokayne I).

CATERHAM. Printed. 1543–1837 (S.P.R.S., XIV, XV).

CHALDON. MS. Ba. and Bu. 1564–1913, M. 1564–1836 (Minet).

CHARLWOOD (1595).

CHEAM. Printed. M. 1538–1837 (*Coulsdon and Purley Weekly Record*, 1928–29) (Soc. of Gen. (indexed), and Guildhall Library, London)—MS. 1538–1837 (R. R. Bruce Bannerman)—Catholic Register. Printed. 1755–88 (Cath. Rec. Soc., II). MS. (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 32632, f. 17).

CHELSHAM. Printed. Ba. and Bu. 1680–1812, M. 1681–1812 (S.P.R.S., V)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). 1680–1813 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43454)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1684–1738, M. 1692–95, Bu. 1680–1811 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

CHERTSEY (1606).

CHESSINGTON. MS. 1656–1837 (Minet).

CHIDDINGFOLD (1563). Extracts. MS. M. 1563–64, Bu. 1564–1714 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

CHILWORTH, see ST. MARTHA.

CHIPSTEAD. Printed. Ba. and Bu. 1656–1812, M. 1663–1812 (S.P.R.S., VII)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1677–94, M. 1663–75, Bu. 1693–1717 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

CHOBHAM (1654).

CLANDON, East. MS. Ba. 1558–1707, M. 1558–1690, Bu. 1558–1706 (Church)—MS. (Malden's). Ba. 1559–1711, M. 1560–1690, Bu. 1558–1706 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 38609).

CLANDON, West. TS. 1536–1812. Indexed (Church, and S.A.S.).

CLAPHAM. MS. Ba. 1555–1815, Bu. 1555–1756, 1780–1808, 1848–54, 7 books; index to Bu. 1555–1803, 1729–1840, 6 books (Soc. of Gen.)—MS. 1552–1815 (C. of A.)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1552–1600, 1607–1839 (all taken 1552–1674), M. 1551–1869 (all taken 1551–1754), Bu. 1555–1860 (S.A.S., Cokayne I)—Printed extracts. 1653–1755 (Misc. Gen. et Her., 3rd Series, IV).

COBHAM. MS. 1562–1812 (Minet).

COMPTON. MS. 1638–1723 (Derby Public Library).

COULSDON. Printed. Ba. 1653–1812, M. and Bu. 1655–1812 (S.P.R.S., VIII)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). Ba. 1653–1767, M. 1655–1759, Bu. 1655–1766 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43454).

CRANLEIGH. MS. Ba. 1566–1850, M. 1609–1894, Bu. 1609–1882 (Minet)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1620–1703, M. 1623–92, Bu. 1616–79 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

CROWHURST. MS. Ba. and Bu. 1567–1812, M. 1573–1812 (Minet)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1568–1681, M. 1667, Bu. 1581–1784 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

CROYDON. MS. 1538–1843 (R. R. Bruce Bannerman)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). Ba. 1555–1738, M. 1550–1773, Bu. 1544–1843 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43454)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1554–1780, M. 1551–1767, Bu. 1542–1832 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

DITTON, LONG, and TOLWORTH. MS. Ba. 1564–1812, M. 1564–1752, Bu. 1566–1812 (Minet)—MS. 1564–1655 (C. of A.)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1571–1738, M. 1552–1751, Bu. 1558–1779 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

DITTON, THAMES (1663).

DORKING. MS. Ba. and Bu. 1538–1785, M. 1539–1802, indexed (Church)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1647–84, M. 1539–1753, Bu. 1545–1739 (S.A.S., Cokayne V)—Society of Friends. MS. M. 1665–1777 (S.A.S.).

DULWICH COLLEGE CHAPEL. TS. Ba. 1616–1837, M. 1634–1754, Bu. 1616–1837 (Soc. of Gen.).

DUNSFOLD (1628).

EAST CLANDON, see CLANDON.

EAST HORSLEY, see HORSLEY.

EAST MOLESEY, see MOLESEY.

EFFINGHAM. 1 MS., 3 TSS. 1565–1837 (F. Standfield, and B. Campbell Cooke)—MS. Ba. 1565–69, 1660–76, 1725–85, M. 1660–1772 (Minet).

EGHAM (1560).

ELSTEAD. MS. 1538–1758 (Derby Public Library)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1539–1694, M. 1574, 1683, Bu. 1543–1702 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

EPSOM. MS. Ba. and Bu. 1695–1812, M. 1697–1812 (Minet).

ESHER (1682).

EWELL. MS. Ba. 1604–1812, M. 1608–1837, Bu. 1608–1812 (Minet).

EWHURST. Extracts. MS. (Rice). Ba. 1614–1720, M. 1615–1720, Bu. 1614–1707 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43454).

FARLEY. Printed. Ba. and Bu. 1678–1812, M. 1679–1812 (S.P.R.S., IV).

FARNHAM. TS. Ba. 1539–1800, M. 1539–1837 (Soc. of Gen.).—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1691, 1726, Bu. 1690–1740 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

FETCHAM. MS. Ba. and Bu. 1559–1812, M. 1560–1753. Indexed (Minet).

FRENSHAM (1649).

FRIMLEY (1590).

GATTON. Printed. Ba. and Bu. 1600–1812, M. 1599–1812 (S.P.R.S., VI).

GODALMING. Part I, Printed. Ba. 1582–1688, M. 1583–1688, Bu. 1583–1686 (S.P.R.S., II); Part II*—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1582–1720, M. 1583, Bu. 1583–1712 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

†GODSTONE (1662).

GREAT BOOKHAM, see BOOKHAM.

GUILDFORD. Holy Trinity. MS. 1558–1812. Indexed (Church)—MS. 1558–1692 (Mun. Room, Guildford)—Extracts. MS. 1560–1693 (S.A.S., Cokayne V).

St. Mary. MS. 1540–1812. Indexed (Church)—Extracts. MS. 1540–1602 (S.A.S., Cokayne V).

St. Nicholas. MS. 1560–1812. Indexed (Church).

HAMBLEDON (1774).

HASCOMBE (1646).

HASLEMERE. Printed. Ba. 1594–1812, M. and Bu. 1573–1812 (P.R.S., LVII)—Extracts. MS. M. 1654, Bu. 1689–1700 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

HEADLEY. Printed. M. 1663–1837 (*Coulsdon and Purley Weekly Record*, 1929) (Soc. of Gen. (indexed), and Guildhall Library, London)—MS. 1663–1812 (Minet).

HORLEY. Extracts. MS. 1578–1812 (S.A.S.)—Extracts. MS. (Bax) Ba. 1578–1800, M. 1578–1812, Bu. 1578–1811 (Soc. of Gen.).

HORNE. MS. Ba. 1614–66, M. 1709–10, Bu. 1678–79 (Minet)—MS. Ba. 1614–94, M. 1642–1710, Bu. 1614–1710 (C. of A.).

HORSELL. 2 Photostat copies. Ba. 1653–1770, M. 1654–1754, Bu. 1653–1765 (C. E. Roake, 319 Fremont Street, Peekskill, New York ; and F. E. Bray)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1653, M. 1654, Bu. 1653–1735 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

HORSLEY, EAST. MS. Ba. 1666–1754, M. 1667–1749, Bu. 1666–1753 (Minet).

HORSLEY, WEST (1600).

KEW (1714). Extracts. MS. Ba. 1714–91, M. 1714–83, Bu. 1714–85 (S.A.S., Cokayne V)—Extracts. MS. (Challenor Smith). Ba. 1714–91, M. 1714–83, Bu. 1714–85 (S.A.S.).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES. MS. Ba. 1542–1882, M. 1543–1870, Bu. 1542–1919 (W. E. St. L. Finny)—MS. (Bannerman). 1541–56 (Minet)—MS. (Eedes and Hovenden). 1560–1740 (Minet)—MS. (Bannerman). 1560–1665, 1713–40, 4 vols. (Soc. of Gen.)—MS. 1560–87 (Halliday's of Leicester, Sale Catalogue No. 212, 1937)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1560–1759, M. 1560–1745, Bu. 1560–1760 (S.A.S., Cokayne II).

LAMBETH. St. Mary (1539). St. John the Evangelist, Waterloo Road (1825). St. Luke, Norwood (1825). St. Mark, Kennington (1825). St. Matthew, Brixton (? 1824).

LEATHERHEAD (1656).

†LEIGH (1579).

LIMPSFIELD. MS. Ba. 1539–1812, M. 1540–1837, Bu. 1540–1812 (Minet)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). 1593–1768 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43455)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1539–1745, M. 1540–1686, Bu. 1540–1776 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

LINGFIELD. MS. Index of names. Ba., M. and Bu. 1559–1812 ; Ba. 1882–1903, M. 1838–1904, Bu. 1868–91 (Minet)—MS. Ba. 1561–79, M. 1561–86 (Minet)—Extracts. Printed. 1559–1810 (Misc. Gen. et Her., 3rd Series, I).

LITTLE BOOKHAM, see BOOKHAM.

LONG DITTON, see DITTON.

MALDEN. MS. Ba. and Bu. 1677–1837, M. 1676–1837 (Minet).

MERROW (1536).

MERSTHAM. Printed. Ba. 1538–1812, M. 1544–1812, Bu. 1543–1813 (P.R.S., XLII)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1539–1635, M. 1545–72, Bu. 1544–1611 (S.A.S., Cokayne II).

MERTON. MS. and TS. Ba. 1559–1846, M. 1560–1837, Bu. 1559–1813. Gap 1657–93. Indexed (Church)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). Ba. 1571–1645, M. 1565–1752, Bu. 1564–1809 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43454)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1560–1646, M. 1565–1625, Bu. 1564–1649 (S.A.S., Cokayne III).

MICKLEHAM. Extracts. MS. (Bax). 1549–1812 (S.A.S.)—Extracts. MS. (Bax). Ba. 1590–1653, 1718–45, M. 1552–1623, 1671–1713, 1819–36, Bu. 1552–1653 (Soc. of Gen.).

MITCHAM. MS. Ba. and Bu. 1563–1778, M. 1563–1753, with TS. index (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 43456, 43853)—TS. Ba. and Bu. 1563–1778, M. 1563–1753. Indexed (Soc. of Gen.)—MS. Ba. 1563–1679, extracts 1679–1778, M. 1563–1678, extracts 1681–1778, Bu. 1563–1678, extracts 1678–1778. Indexed (Soc. of Gen.); a similar MS. but with extracts of Ba., M. and Bu. up to 1812 (C. of A.)—MS. Ba. 1563–1679, M. 1563–1678, Bu. 1563–1678; extracts. Ba. 1679–1812, M. 1678–1813, Bu. 1678–1812 (S.A.S., Cokayne III).

MOLESEY, EAST (1672).

MOLESEY, WEST (1729).

MORDEN. Printed. 1634–1812 (S.P.R.S., X)—Extracts. Printed. 1634–1812 (Genealogist, VII)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1635–82, M. 1635–53, Bu. 1635–82 (S.A.S., Cokayne I)—Extracts. MS. 1634–1812 (S.A.S., Cokayne II).

MORTLAKE. Extracts. MS. (Challenor Smith). Ba. 1600–1760, M. 1559–1834, Bu. 1600–1780 (S.A.S.)—Extracts. MS. A few Bu. (S.A.S., Cokayne I)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1600–72, 1677–1760, M. 1559–1834, Bu. 1602–1780 (S.A.S., Cokayne V).

NEWDIGATE. Extracts. MS. (Bax). Ba. 1560–1812, M. 1565–1812, Bu. 1561–1795 (S.A.S.)—Extracts. MS. (Bax). Ba. 1560–1705, 1739–1812, M. 1565–1812, Bu. 1561–70, 1576–1812 (Soc. of Gen.)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1560–1697, M. 1592–1666, Bu. 1567–1778 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

NEWINGTON. Extracts. MS. Ba. 1561–1707, M. 1561–1706, Bu. 1561–1707 (S.A.S., Cokayne II). [N.B.—The Parish Register Abstract, 1831, gives the earliest register as commencing in 1707, whereas there are seven earlier registers in existence: (*a*) Ba., M. and Bu. 1561–77; (*b*) M. 1577–1611; (*c*) Ba. 1611–52, Bu. 1609–52; (*d*) M. 1611–53; (*e*) Ba., M. and Bu. 1631–40; (*f*) Ba., M. and Bu. 1653–68; (*g*) Ba., M. and Bu. 1668–1707]—Marriage Licences: MS. 1857–1901 (C. of A.).

NUTFIELD. MS. 1558–1812 (Minet).

OAKWOOD. Printed. Ba. 1700–1814, M. 1697–1751, Bu. 1696–1813 (S.R.S., XXV).

OCKHAM (1568). MS. (R. N. Bloxam). In progress.

OCKLEY. MS. 1539–1812. Indexed (Church).

OXTED. MS. Ba. 1613–1812, M. 1665–1813, Bu. 1603–1812 (Minet) —Extracts. MS. Ba. 1615–1769, 1816, 1817, 1845, 1867, M. 1834, Bu. 1606–1776 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

PEPPERHARROW (1697).

PETERSHAM (1574). Extracts. MS. (Challenor Smith). 1585–1861 (S.A.S.)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1634–1703, M. 1672, Bu. 1669–1707 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV), Ba. 1604–1815, M. 1585–1850, Bu. 1591–1711, 1714–1860 (S.A.S., Cokayne V).

PIRBRIGHT. 2 TSS. 1574–1888. Indexed (Vicarage, and H. Curtis).

PLEYSTOWE, see CAPEL.

PUTNEY. Printed. Ba. and Bu. 1620–1812, M. 1620–1870 (S.P.R.S., 3 vols., 1913–16)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1620–1868, M. 1621–1868 (all to 1754, then all by licence to 1838), Bu. 1620–1868 (S.A.S., Cokayne II).

PUTTENHAM. MS. Ba. 1562–1812 (extracts 1813–61), M. 1562–1876, Bu. 1562–1875 (Derby Public Library)—TS. M. 1754–1837 and a few 1839–75 (Minet)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1658–97, M. 1724, 1730, Bu. 1634–1724 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

PYRFORD (1665).

REIGATE. MS. (Bannerman). Ba. 1556–1657, M. 1556–1655, Bu. 1560–1665 (R. R. Bannerman, on loan to Dr. W. Hooper, 1937)—MS. (Hovenden). M. 1556–1608 (Minet)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). Ba. 1556–1657, M. 1559–1747, Bu. 1610–58 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43454)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1558–1682, M. 1611–18, Bu. 1573, 1613–27 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV)—Society of Friends : Births 1667–75, M. 1665–76, Bu. 1664–77 (see *Congress of Arch. Soc. Report*, 1892).

RICHMOND. Printed. 1583–1780 (S.P.R.S., I and III)—TS. Ba. 1781–1812. Indexed (Soc. of Gen.)—MS. M. 1781–1835 (–1870 in progress) (A. Talbot-Smith)—MS. (Challenor Smith) with annotations, Ba. 1597–1812, 1838–44, M. 1583–1720, 1813–70, Bu. 1584–1721 (S.A.S.)—10 MS. Notebooks (Challenor Smith). Ba. 1583–1812, M. 1583–1812, Bu. 1583–1812 (S.A.S.)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1583–1812, M. 1583–1820, Bu. 1583–1812 (S.A.S., Cokayne I)—MS. Ba. 1781–1812 (C. of A.)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). Ba. 1587–1653, M. 1583–1754, Bu. 1583–1633 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43454)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). 1556–1747 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43455)—Catholic Registers: Printed. 1794–1839 (Cath. Rec. Soc., VII).

RIPLEY, see SEND.

ROTHERHITHE (1556).

†ST. MARTHA (Chilworth) (1779), see also Wonersh parish registers.

SANDERSTEAD. Printed. Ba. 1565–1812, M. 1564–1812, Bu. 1567–1812 (S.P.R.S., VI)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). Ba. 1565–1776, M. 1564–1708, Bu. 1567–1808 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43454)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). 1565–1811 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43455)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1565–1776, M. 1564–1748, Bu. 1567–1778 (S.A.S., Cokayne II).

SEALE. MS. 1538–1764 (Derby Public Library).

SEND and RIPLEY (1653).

†SHALFORD (1564). MS. (see S.A.C., XXXI, vii).

SHERE. Printed. Ba. and M. 1547–1603, Bu. 1546–1603 (Misc. Gen. et Her., Series V, Vol. 2).

SOUTHWARK. Christchurch (1671).
St. George the Martyr. TS. M. 1602–1754 (Guildhall Library, London, and Bodleian).
St. John, Horsleydown. T.S. M. 1733–54, 1762–91 (Guildhall Library, London).
St. Olave. Extracts. MS. Ba. 1583–1878, M. 1583–1876 (all taken to 1600), Bu. 1583–1853 (S.A.S., Cokayne III and IV).
St. Olave and St. John (Southwark). TS. M. 1583–1627, 1639–1755 (Guildhall Library, London).
St. Saviour. Printed. M. 1605–25 (Genealogist, New Series, VI–IX).
St. Thomas the Apostle. TS. M. 1614–1753 (Guildhall Library, London, and Bodleian).

STOKE D'ABERNON. Printed. Ba. and Bu. 1619–1812, M. 1620–1812 (S.P.R.S., IX).

STOKE NEXT GUILDFORD (1662).

STREATHAM. MS. M. 1538–1663 (Soc. of Gen.)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1566–1710, M. 1575–1695, Bu. 1541–1675 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

SUTTON. Printed. 1636–1837 (S.P.R.S., 1915).

†TANDRIDGE (1672).

TATSFIELD. Printed. Ba. 1674–1812, M. 1689–1812, Bu. 1695–1812 (S.P.R.S., IV)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). 1691–1812 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43455).

THAMES DITTON, see DITTON.

THORPE. Extracts. MS. Ba. and Bu. 1653–1812, M. 1654–1783 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

THURSLEY (1613).

TITSEY. Printed. Ba. 1579–1812, M. 1581–1812, Bu. 1586–1812 (S.P.R.S., VII)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). 1617–1808 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43455).

TOLWORTH, see DITTON, LONG.

TOOTING GRAVENEY. Extracts. MS. (Rice). Ba. 1556–1782, M. 1649–1773, Bu. 1555–1802 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43454)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1556–1782, M. 1649–1773, Bu. 1555–1802 (S.A.S., Cokayne II).

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL. Printed. M. 1631–1837 (*Coulsdon and Purley Weekly Record*, 1929), (Soc. of Gen. (indexed), Guildhall Library, London)—Printed. Ba. 1581–1702, Bu. 1631–1701 (*Tadworth and Walton Weekly Record*, 1929/30), (Soc. of Gen.)—TS. Ba. 1581–1702, M. and Bu. 1631–1702 (Minet, S.A.S.)—Extracts. MS. Ba. 1603–99, M. 1664–91, Bu. 1635–1701 (S.A.S., Cokayne I).

WALTON-UPON-THAMES (1639). MS. M. 1686–1742 (Soc. of Gen.)—Index on slips, M. 1639–1777 (Soc. of Gen.).

WANBOROUGH. Printed. Ba. 1561–1774, M. 1561–1658, Bu. 1591–1786 (S.P.R.S., IV).

WANDSWORTH. Printed. Ba. 1603–1787, M. 1603–1788, Bu. 1544–1787 (1889).

WARLINGHAM. Printed. Ba. 1653–1812, M. 1667–1812, Bu. 1666-1812 (S.P.R.S., V)—Extracts. MS. (Rice). 1653–1813 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43455).

WEST CLANDON, see CLANDON.

WEST HORSLEY, see HORSLEY.

WEST MOLESEY, see MOLESEY.

WEYBRIDGE. MS. Ba. 1625–1814, M. 1625–1812, Bu. 1625–1820 (Minet)—Woburn Lodge Chapel and Weybridge, Roman Catholic. Printed. 1750–1874 (1888)—MS. 1759–62, 1788–1800 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 32632, f. 81).

WIMBLEDON. Printed. Ba. 1538–1812, M. 1594–1812, Bu. 1593–1812 (S.R.S., XXII).

WINDLESHAM. Printed. Ba. 1677–1783, M. 1695–1753, Bu. 1695–1783 (1881).

WISLEY (1669).

WITLEY (1653).

WOBURN LODGE CHAPEL, see WEYBRIDGE.

WOKING (1653).

WOLDINGHAM. Printed. Ba. 1766–1812, M. 1769–1812, Bu. 1765–1812 (S.P.R.S., IV)—MS. (Rice). The same dates (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 43454).

WONERSH. TS. 1539–1812 (S.A.S.)—Extracts. MS. Ba. and Bu. 1582–91 (S.A.S., Cokayne IV).

WOODMANSTERNE. Printed. M. 1568–1837 (*Coulsdon and Purley Weekly Record*, 1928), (Soc. of Gen. (indexed), and Guildhall Library, London).

WORPLESDON. MS. Ba. 1538–1718, M. and Bu. 1570–1718 (Rectory).

WOTTON. Printed. Ba. 1596–1812, M. 1603–1812, Bu. 1596–1812 (S.R.S., XXV).

NON-PAROCHIAL REGISTERS OF SURREY.‡

1 volume, MS., by A. R. Bax, of Notes and Extracts from the following places:

ALBURY, BETCHWORTH, BRIXTON HILL, CHARLWOOD, CHERTSEY, CHOBHAM, CLAPHAM, CROYDON, DORKING, ELSTEAD, EPSOM, EWHURST, FARNHAM, GODALMING, GOMSHALL, GUILDFORD, HASLEMERE, KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, LEATHERHEAD, LIMPSFIELD, MORTLAKE, NORWOOD, OXTED, PUTNEY, REIGATE, RICHMOND, THAMES DITTON, TOOTING, WANDSWORTH, WOKING, WORPLESDON (S.A.S.).

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.§

1 volume, MS., by A. R. Bax. Monthly Meeting of Dorking and Horsham in Surrey and Sussex. Marriages 1665–1777 (S.A.S.).

See also under CAPEL, DORKING, and REIGATE.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

See under CHEAM, RICHMOND, and WEYBRIDGE.

‡ The original registers are at Somerset House.

§ The original registers are at Somerset House, and copies at the Society of Friends Central Office, Euston Road, N.W.1.

NOTES.

[*Under this heading the Editor will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to discoveries and other matters of interest to the history and archæology of the county. All communications intended for this section should be addressed to Castle Arch, Guildford.*]

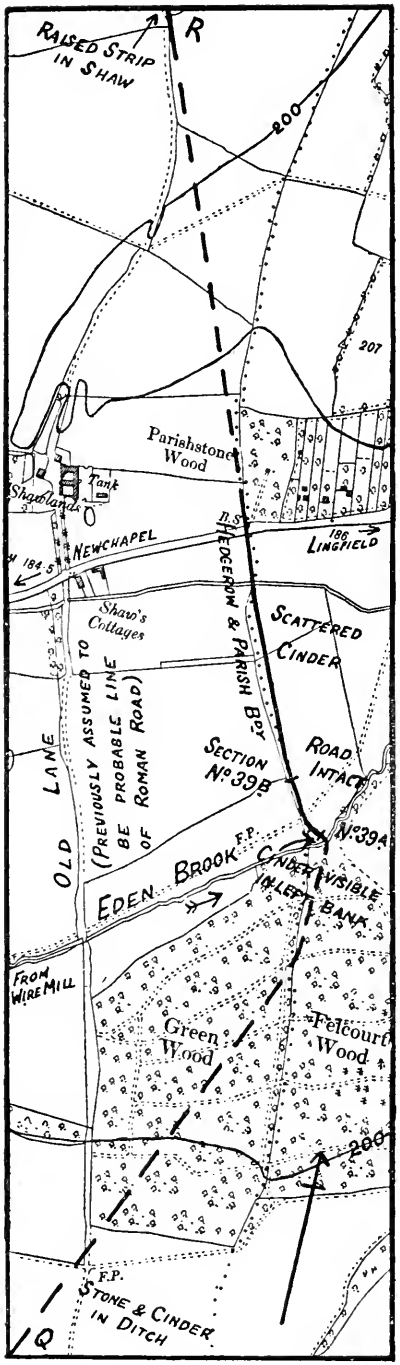
The London–Croydon–Portslade Roman Road—A Correction.—It may be recalled that finds at Felbridge [1] had proved that the course of this Roman road lay to the eastward of Wire Mill Lake, on an alignment from Park Farm leading to the south-west corner of Green Wood, where it cut the old lane leading up the long narrow strip of Tandridge parish past Shawlands Farm and so to Blindley Heath. This lane is very straight, crosses the Eden Brook at a very convenient spot, and, in the absence of any evidence for a continuation of the alignment from Felbridge farther to the north-east through Green Wood, it was assumed to be the most reasonable course for the Roman road to have followed towards Blindley Heath.

Valuable evidence has since been found to correct this assumption and to prove that the Eden Brook was actually crossed at a point 400 yds. farther to the east.

In a search for iron bloomery sites near Felbridge, Mr. Mason came upon a deposit of cinder in the north bank of Eden Brook 70 ft. east of the point where it is crossed by the Lingfield-Tandridge parish boundary. Further examination showed that this was part of a length of undisturbed buried roadway leading away north-westwards along the east side of the parish boundary hedgerow. The cinder metalling is mainly undisturbed for some 120 yds. and is then traceable scattered in the topsoil to the end of this field, not far from the Newchapel–Lingfield road.

Sections were dug at points where the metalling was still well-preserved. No. 39A just north of the brook showed a hard metalled layer, entirely composed of cinder, 12 ft. wide and up to 8 in. thick in the centre, with a distinct camber, under some 15–20 in. of top

[1] *S.A.C.*, XLV, p. 116.

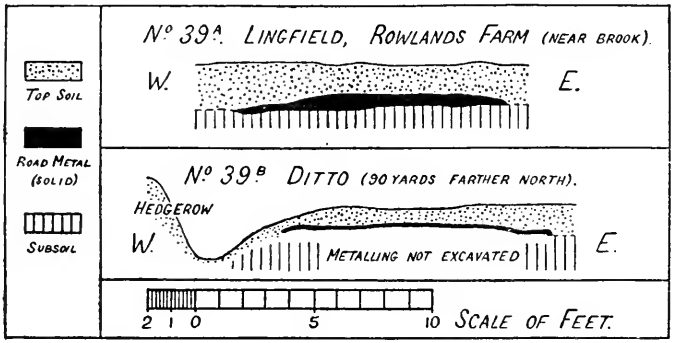


Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office

soil. In No. 39B, about 110 yds. north of the brook, a similar layer was found, 12 ft. wide, under only 7–12 in. of top soil.

The continuation of this piece of definite roadway north-westwards links up very well with the long raised shaw just north of Shawlands, previously mentioned as part of the route to Blindley Heath, and it is obviously of the highest importance that a piece of undoubted Roman metalling should have been discovered intact, leading direct towards Blindley Heath and Godstone on an alignment supported by old tradition and place-name evidence, but not hitherto by actual metalling because so much of it is hidden by existing roads.

As the road approached Eden Brook from the north it curved slightly to the south-east, presumably to make the crossing at the most convenient point. This curved portion still exists buried and



mainly intact, and is thus accurately traceable. In the north bank of the brook a very clear section of the cinder metalling is exposed, and it was this which gave rise to the discovery. There is thus no doubt whatever that this is the point where the Portslade road crossed the brook, and it is very nearly at the point where the Felbridge alignment, if continued right through Green Wood would reach it. Unfortunately, as had previously been noted, there is remarkably little trace of the road through the wood. The south bank of the brook has clearly suffered from erosion in the past and shows no visible trace, and though a small deposit of cinder, evidently a portion of the metalled layer, has been found a few feet from the bank, and a very small amount scattered in the wood, there is no definite undisturbed deposit to mark the exact course through the wood. All that can be done is to connect the Felbridge alignment direct to the crossing-place, for it must obviously have been followed through Green Wood, probably to a point near the

bank and ditch separating it from Felcourt Wood, where a slight turn northward would reach the crossing in 160 yds.

It is unusual for a major change of alignment to be made in low ground, as was done in this case close to the Eden Brook, and the explanation may be that local obstacles, not foreseen when the initial laying-out was done, were responsible. The main Sussex alignment through Selsfield Common was modified near Hophurst Farm by a slight turn eastward which kept the road away from the low marshy ground near Woodcock Bridge and Wire Mill Lake which the Sussex alignment would otherwise have crossed. If this change had not been made, the Sussex and Blindley Heath alignments would have met on the slight ridge near Shawlands, which may have been the original intention of the surveyors. They secured an easier and drier route by the small change involved.

IVAN D. MARGARY.
R. T. MASON.

Pottery from West Humble Chapel, Dorking.—The pottery found during clearance of the ground outside the S. wall of the chapel consists of fragments of four different vessels, 2 cooking-pots and 2 jugs. All the pots appear to be of the same date, about 1300.

1. Fig. 1. Upper part of cooking-pot of large size. It is $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. rim diameter, about 20 in. across the shoulder, and the height is

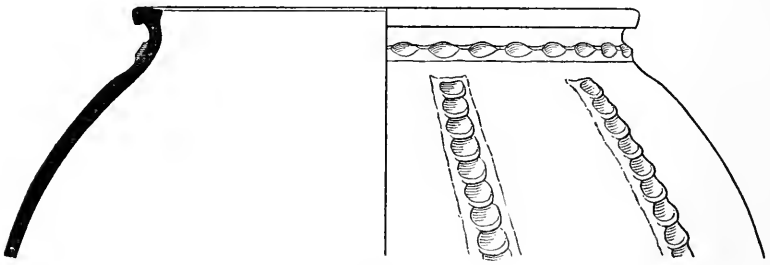


FIG. 1.
($\frac{1}{2}$ *actual size.*)

estimated at 20 to 24 in. Coarse sandy grey ware with sparse flint grit, light red surface well smoothed by hand. The rim is almost flat on top, flanged and angular outside, with a slight beading inside. Round the neck of the pot is an applied finger-printed band. Similar applied bands slope from the neck to the shoulder and were doubtless continued nearly to the base. On these bands the finger-tip marks are deeper than on the neck, and also overlap.

The rim section is typical of many cooking-pots dated late thirteenth century, for instance at Bungay Castle (dated 1294) [1] and at Rayleigh Castle (before 1277).[2] Applied finger-printed bands are not a usual feature of thirteenth-century cooking-pots, but also occur at Rayleigh.[3]

2. Fig. 2. Rim of cooking-pot, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Hard gritty whitish ware, with splashes of light green glaze on outside of rim and neck. Rim expanded and slightly bevelled on the inside. In

FIG. 2.
($\frac{1}{3}$ *actual size.*)

ware and rim section this pot is closely matched by cooking-pots dated about 1300, from the Bank of England [4] and from Guildford.[5]

3. Small fragment of base of a jug of buff ware with green glaze. The edge of the base is thumbed down, resembling a jug in the Guildford group.[6]

4. Upper end of broad handle of gritty grey ware. The junction with the rim of the jug is marked by a row of five deep slashes.

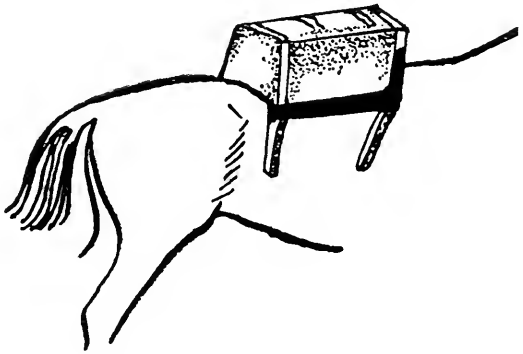
G. C. DUNNING.

Farley Heath, Roman-Celtic Temple Site.—As this site is in danger of being altogether obscured, it may be well to record its location in a practical way. At the south end of Farley Heath a track forks left from the tarred road. From the angle between the two go north along the left (W.) side of the tarred road for 170 paces, and where a grassy patch borders the road on the left turn in left about 15 paces, bearing a little left. On the ground among the bracken there are lumps of red Roman tile and of sandstone which were part of the foundation walls. The piece of Roman masonry we left at the N.E. corner as a visible reminder is no longer to be seen, and has probably been broken away by sightseers. Would it not be possible to arrange for an annual clearing of 8 yd. square from bracken, and for the erection of an iron post bearing a copper plaque with cream-enamelled lettering ? " Site of Roman-Celtic Temple." It seems a pity to allow an historic spot to become entirely forgotten.

S. E. WINBOLT.

[1] *Proc. Suffolk Institute of Archæology*, XXII, 335, Fig. 5–6.
[2] *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, XII NS, 182, Fig. 7, 13, 16, 32, etc.
[3] *Ibid.*, Pl. G, e and Fig. 7, 27.
[4] *Antiquaries Journal*, XVII, 416, Fig. 1, 4.
[5] *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, XLV, 145, Fig. 2, 5. [6] *Ibid.*, Fig. 2, 3.

Roman Pack Saddle. Part of the iron frame of a Roman Pack Saddle was found in 1938 in the metal of Stane Street as it descended to the ford on the S. side of the Mole. The short side, broken away, was the longer. On the outside, wood was riveted to the frame. In the diagram the part found is indicated in heavy black.



The illustration is based on Cichorius, *Trajan-Säule*, Bild 49, Tafel XXXVI, No. 125, but the angle should be more obtuse.

S. E. WINBOLT.

Stane Street or Stone Street.—My friend the late Mr. H. E. Malden regarded the term Stane Street as an offence, supposing that some recent archaeologist had invented the archaism for Stone. The name Stanstrete, however, is mentioned six times under dates 1296, 1327 and 1332 in *Sussex Subsidies* (Sussex Record Society, Vol. X, pp. 57, 68, 75, 153, 154 and 228). The persons concerned are Radd atte (or de) Stanstrete, of Horsham and Warnham, and Rico atte Stanstrete, of Horsham, both Horsham men probably owning farms where Stane Street formed (and forms) the boundary of Warnham parish.

S. E. WINBOLT.

The So-called Roman Snail in Surrey.—The Apple Snail, *Helix pomatia*, occurs on the chalk between, say, Dorking and Titsey, along the track of the Pilgrims' Way and also to the N. of it. Although there are a few scattered traces of Roman occupation along this line, there was no considerable settlement.

Mr. A. S. Kennard, F.G.S., F.L.S., a conchological authority, on being appealed to, gives it as his definite opinion that the true Roman snail is *Helix aspersa*, a smaller and darker coloured species. This is found generally at Roman sites, whereas *Helix pomatia*, or remains of its shells, occurs at levels of an earlier date than the

Roman period. The *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th Ed., Vol. XXII, p. 187, says: "There is no doubt that it is a native."

The common belief that the Apple Snail was introduced into this country by the Romans as a luxury food is therefore erroneous and it cannot be regarded as evidence of Roman occupation.

ERNEST STRAKER.

Romano-British Occupation Site near Byfleet.—During 1936, a meadow situated a short distance to the S. of Old Byfleet Rectory was dug into (plan, Fig. 1) for the purpose of obtaining sand.

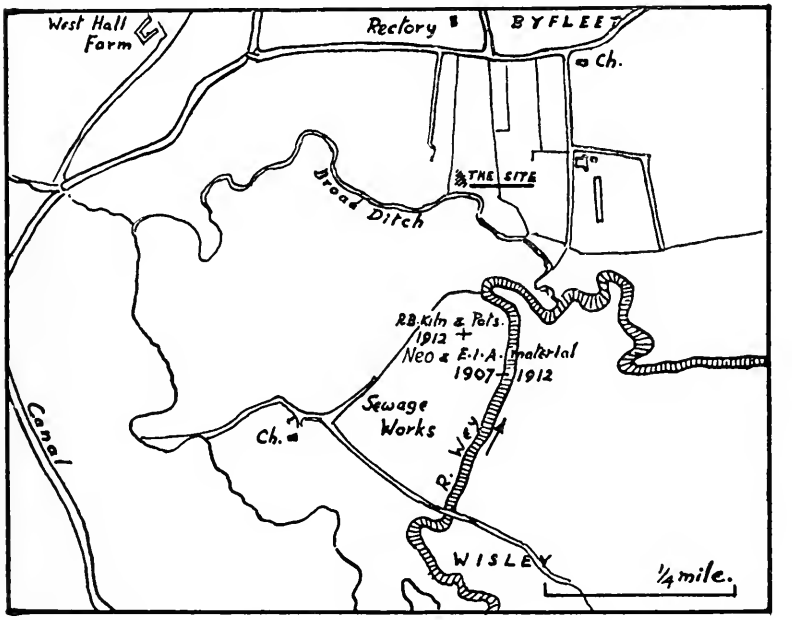


FIG. 1.

The digging revealed many pieces of pottery, and the workmen informed the Rector, the Rev. F. J. Cheverton, who kindly invited me to inspect the site and finds. This brief report is based on that inspection, and includes a description of the whole of the pottery found, both then and subsequently, during the removal of the sand. No scientific exploration of the site was possible, but, as will be seen from the pottery, there is no reason to consider it to be other than a small occupation site of one period, viz. from *circa* A.D. 50–110.

The site consists of a meadow, sloping towards the stream

"Broad Ditch," which enters the River Wey not far to the S.E. of this point. The material found consisted solely of pottery, calcined flints (pot-boilers) and charcoal, and was discovered in a series of shallow pits covering a small area in the S.W. corner of the field. There was no undisturbed contemporary surface (either ground level or floor surface) and it appeared that the pits had served solely as rubbish-pits. They were 2–3 ft. in depth and, apparently, about 5–6 ft. in diameter.

No bones, or particles of calcined bone were among the material filling the pits, nor were any coins or small objects found. The pottery, except for the complete vessel (No. 1, page 133), consisted entirely of broken fragments of coarse ware vessels totalling some twenty different types. There were no fragments of "kiln wasters" among the potsherds, nor were any pieces of Roman brick recovered from the site.

It seems clear that this was a small occupation site of a type that is found fairly plentifully throughout the country. (An analogous site, found at Street Cobham, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the E. of this site, is described in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII, pp. 111–13.) They seem to have consisted of small groups of huts (or villages), of "wattle and daub" construction, and their occupants were little affected by the general "Romanization" of the country. The pottery is largely of native (Belgic) types, or of types derived from them, and Samian ware, coins, or other objects which would denote intercourse with the Roman towns and markets, are usually either very scarce or entirely absent. They are, apparently, isolated backwaters where small groups of people continued to lead a native, pre-Roman type of existence. It is therefore perhaps not surprising to find a continuance of the use of "pot-boilers" at sites of this type. The fact that many of these sites produce no material likely to be later than the early part of the second century may suggest that during the Hadrianic period, one of active expansion of towns and industries throughout the country, steps were taken to do away with all such native village sites. On the other hand, it is possible that the great increase in the number of the large "villa estates" which took place at this date was itself responsible for the absorption and disappearance of most of these native villages, at any rate as regards the southern part of Britain

THE POTTERY (Figs. 2 and 3).

(*a*) *Native Ware* (Nos. 1, 2, and 3).

This consists of vessels of a wheel-made, but roughly finished ware, of dark brown and black colour, and of smooth, rather "soapy surfaced" texture.

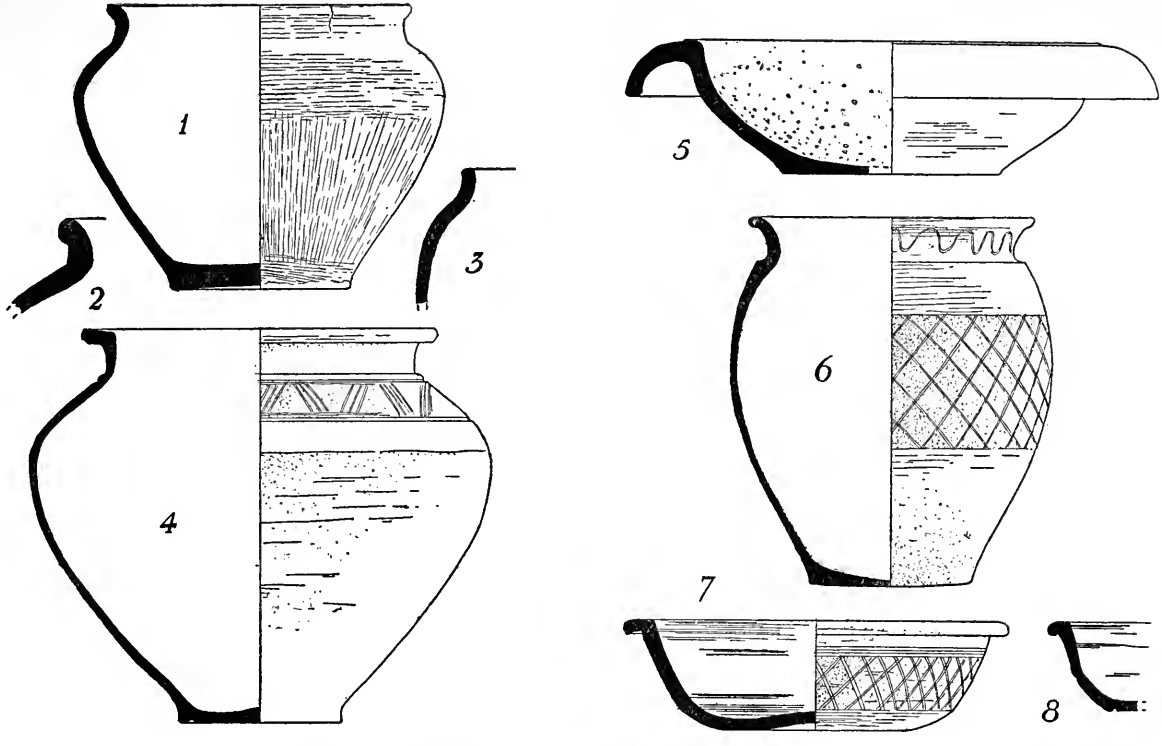


FIG. 2.—ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY FROM BYFLEET.

(½ *actual size.*)

1. Wide-mouthed pot, with rough burnishing on the outside. This is horizontal for the upper part and the base, and vertical below the line of maximum diameter. Similar burnishing is to be seen on some bead-rimmed vessels found in London (Guildhall Mus.) which are of very similar date.[1] For true Belgic examples of this type, *cf. Verulamium*, Figs. 19 and 20, Nos. 61*a*–61*f*.

2. Rim fragment of a large store-jar of similar type and fabric to the last.

3. Fragment with upright rim and somewhat slight shoulder. Ware, same as 1 and 2. *Cf. Richborough*, Second Report, type 140, for a very similar vessel of Claudian date.

(*b*) *Romano-British Ware* (Nos. 4–20).

4 and 19. Vessels, of grey ware, of similar form. The one with alternate sloping triple-line ornament on the shoulder, the other plain. Somewhat similar vessels (Nos. 1 and 2) were among those from Street Cobham (*op. cit.*). Date, *circa* A.D. 50–100.

5. Mortarium, of light buff ware, of early second-century type. (*Wroxeter*, I, Nos. 34 and 38, dated A.D. 80–110.)

6. Jar, of fumed and burnished black, gritty ware, and of the "neck-rim" type. Decorated with a band of lattice, and with a wavy line on the rim.

This is an example of a well-recorded type. (*Cf.* Collingwood, "*Archæology of Roman Britain*," p. 232, No. 65 (Fig. 56) for a discussion of the type.) Date, A.D. 100–150.

Cf. Wroxeter, I, Fig. 19, No. 66, for an identical vessel of this type.

7. Bowl of light-grey ware, with burnished trellis ornament. Flattened rim, with a single groove near the inner edge. Date, early second century.

8. Bowl, of semi-carinated type, identical with some found at Ashtead in the filled-in furnace of the Flavian Bath House (*S.A.C.*, XXXVII, p. 161, Fig. 3, Nos. 1–8). Another bowl of this type was found with the pottery at Street Cobham (*op. cit.*). Date, *circa* A.D. 100.

9. Neck of large store-jar, of hard grey ware. Early second century.

10 and 13. Necks of jars of similar ware to the last, and of same date.

11 and 12. Cordoned pot with carinated shoulder, and the rim of a similar vessel. Another vessel of this type was found with

[1] Found in a rubbish pit on Cornhill, it was associated with Samian pottery of A.D. 65–80. (*Vide* "*The Belgae of Gaul and Britain*," by Hawkes and Dunning, p. 288.)

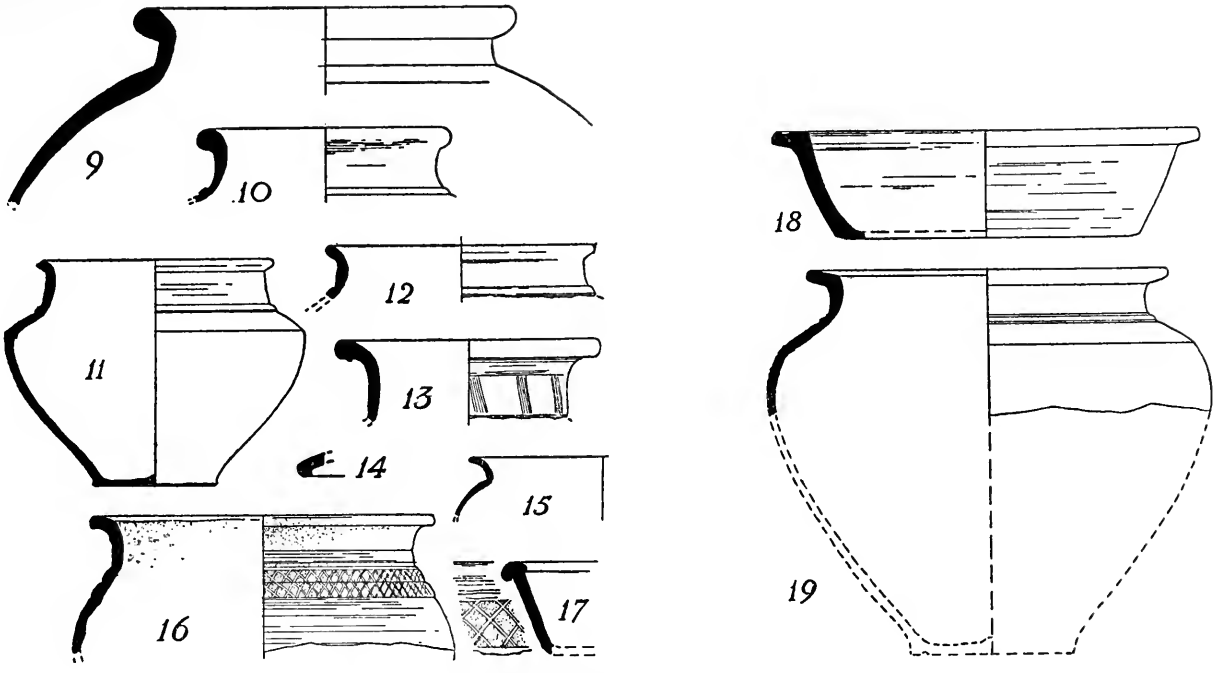


FIG. 3.—ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY FROM BYFLEET.

(½ *actual size.*)

the pottery at the Street Cobham site (*op. cit.*, Fig. 2); others from Silchester (May, *Silchester*, Pl. LXXVIII, Nos. 5 and 6, and Pl. LXXIX, Nos. 12 and 13) appear to date *circa* A.D. 50–100.

14. Piece of the rim of a pot-lid of domical type with inturned edge, as found associated with the Stoneyfield Kiln at Farnham (Farnham Survey Vol.) and apparently of second-century date.

15. Upper part of a small cooking-pot with out-bent rim. A common second-century type, but found both earlier and later.

16. Pot with broad cordons bearing a zone of burnished lattice ornament. For the type *cf. Richborough*, No. 144. Date, *circa* A.D. 70–100.

17. Dish rim, with beaded edge and lattice ornament. Probably Trajanic.

18. Dish of orange-coloured ware, with traces of mica dusting on the surface. The type with sharply outbent rim seems to belong to the end of the first century A.D.

20 (not figured). A small, globular flagon of the "screw-necked" type. Date, *circa* A.D. 100. Red ware, with cream slip surfacing. (Handle, and part of neck, missing.) Max. diam., 5″; base, 2″; height (estimated), 6½″.

In conclusion it will be seen that a date *circa* A.D. 100 is suggested by this pottery as having been the main period of the occupation at this site.

A. W. G. LOWTHER.

Beulah Spa.—The Beulah Spa Hotel, Upper Norwood, was demolished in 1937. It stood at the northern corner of Spa Hill—formerly Leather Bottle Lane and more anciently Beulestret or Bewley Street—and Beulah Hill, and was a reminder of the adjacent famous Beulah Spa which stood on the southern corner, for whose guests it was built.

The Spa became a great attraction to London society of the late Georgian and early Victorian periods. It occupied an area of about 30 acres of well-wooded property situated upon a slope rising over 300 ft. above sea-level, from which extensive views of the delightful neighbourhood could be seen.

In the early nineteenth century Mr. John Davidson Smith owned the estate, which contained a noted mineral spring, long resorted to by countryfolk for its medicinal properties, which later one medical journal termed "the purest and strongest saline spring in the country." He employed Mr. Decimus Burton, a noted architect of the day, to lay out the grounds as a pleasure resort and Spa, with carriage avenues and winding footpaths where people could partake of the waters amid attractive surroundings. Upon its

completion the Beulah Spa was opened to the public by Lady Essex on 1st August, 1831.

The name Beulah was no doubt derived from the Old French be(a)u l(i)eu, meaning " beautiful spot."

At the entrance to the grounds stood a rustic lodge where one paid for admission. In the grounds there was an octagonal reading-room and the Spa Well under a thatched hut built in the form of an Indian wigwam. In the centre of the hut the water rose to a height of about fifteen feet, falling amidst a grotto of rocks. Near by was an " Orchestra " in which a military band played daily. Dancing, fortune-telling and minstrel singing formed part of the amusements ; and in the grounds one could find a camera obscura, a maze or wilderness, a rosary, lakes and a rustic bridge, a circus ring and archery butts.

The charge for admission was one shilling or special subscription terms.

A service of stage-coaches, which started from the Silver Cross at Charing Cross, ran three times daily ; and the threepenny-post delivered letters three times a day and carried letters twice a day to London.

The Beulah Spa became immensely popular and gave its title to a play which had the celebrated actress and singer, Madame Vestris, as its leading lady. It was written by Charles Dance and performed at the Royal Olympic Theatre in 1833. George Cruikshank made it the subject of a sketch entitled " Down at Beulah " ; and a set of quadrilles was also named after it.

The Spa came to an end in 1858 when it was sold. It is believed that the popularity of the Crystal Palace, re-erected within ten minutes' walk at Sydenham in 1854, proved too much of a counter-attraction.

The well is still there under some boards on a pathway in the grounds of the " All Nations Bible College," but little else remains to remind the visitor of its once attraction as a Spa.

KENNETH RYDE.

Lingfield Parish Church.—Following the example set in the case of some of the Cathedrals and other famous buildings, a body called Friends of Lingfield Parish Church has been formed to help raise the amount required—over £2,000—to carry out necessary repairs and improvements to that building. The church is well known to archæologists for its splendid Cobham monuments and is also interesting as one of the few old churches in the county built in one style—in this case late Perpendicular. The Hon. Secretary

of the " Friends " is Miss Pringle, Hillside, Lingfield, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will meet with success.

W. HOOPER.

Reigate.—Reigate is one among the old towns round London that are rapidly being transformed by building and road developments. The changes that have taken place and are impending there form the subject of an illuminating article in the *Architectural Review* for May 1938. The Swan Inn and adjoining Chemist's shop, parts of which go back to the seventeenth century, are now being demolished to make room for a multiple tailor's establishment, while the picturesque Angel Inn at Woodhatch dating from the sixteenth century is threatened with destruction by a road-widening scheme. There have also been suggestions for pulling down the Old Town Hall and widening Tunnel Road, two of the most characteristic features, though this scheme has aroused strong local protest and will, if carried out, be an inexcusable act of vandalism. The article, which is profusely illustrated with old and modern views, plans and diagrams, traces " the process of disintegration " that is changing the face of the town and makes some caustic comment on the modern architecture and decay in the standards of taste that have " transformed the High Street from a dignified architectural unity to a medley of mixed and competing styles."

W. HOOPER.

Ockham Church—The Editor kindly allows me to make the following corrections and additions to my article in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLV, pp. 1–47.

Page 26, line 11 from foot, and page 38, line 19 : for " 1738 " read " 1740 "

Page 35, line 13 : " more suitable," *i.e.* if the brass was originally in the north chapel as it was in the time of Manning and Bray ; Aubrey does not mention it.

Page 36, line 17 : for " 1654 " read " 1654/5 "

Pages 38 (17) : I have recently found this stone on the ground outside the south wall of the chancel ; it has suffered badly from exposure.

Page 43, line 4 : for " March " read " November."

Page 43, line 16 from foot : I have since found the epitaphs quoted by Bashall—he gives *two* beside those on the Spong and Cromer slabs ; the lettering of both is badly worn.

APPENDIX—THE RECTORS OF OCKHAM

Page 45, Hugh Atbridge : for " Stafford Rivers " read " Stanford Rivers [Essex] " ; the word is not clear in the Episcopal Registers, but see *Cal. Pat. R.*, 25 Ed. III, p. 1, m. 13 (lands in possession of Ralph Earl of Stafford).

Page 45, Henry Smith : for " 1654 " read " 1654/5 "

Page 46, William Thomson : read " 22 Feb."

Page 46, note 14 : for " Hen. VIII " read " Hen. VII."

Note 15 : Mr. B. Campbell Cooke draws my attention to the fact that a John Holgate was instituted to Effingham 12 Oct. 1501 and apparently remained Vicar till his death (M. and B.).

Page 47, line 5 : for " of Cleybroke " read " at Cleybroke "

Note 19 : the words " as preceding the last incumbent's death " should be deleted ; the date in *Lib. Inst.*, 4 Feb. 1606, is of course 1607 by New Style. Bradshaw's epitaph states that he had " enjoyed this place " 48 years 3 months and odd days ; this takes us back to early Oct. 1606, but need not refer to his actual institution. In last line of note read " Jan. 1654/5 "

Note 20 : Mr. G. W. Waine tells me that MS. Lambeth 997/698 gives the date of institution as 15 Feb.—presented 18 Jan. in the same year.

Note 21, line 4 : for " 233/291 " read " 333/291 " ; it is stated that the Rector's second admission was to " confirm and stabilate his former title," etc.

Note 25 : T. Bonney died 18 July aged 53 (Effingham Reg., *ex inform.* B. Campbell Cooke).

Note 27 : W. Jones acted as Curate for a year or so before his institution ; on 26 Oct. 1784 he signs Marriage Reg. as " Vicar of Landilo."

Note 29 : for " resigned Ockham 1842 " read " resigned Ockham 2 Feb. 1843 " (marginal note in P. Reg.) ; he probably resigned W. Horsley at the same time.

It should be recorded that in August, 1938, during the re-pointing of the east wall, part of the south jamb of the northernmost of the three original lancets was uncovered and left exposed,

R. N. BLOXAM.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

Companion into Surrey. By L. Collison Morley. 268 + xii pp. Methuen, 1938. *7s. 6d.* 16 Plates.

The King's England. Surrey, London's Southern Neighbour. Edited by Arthur Mee, with an Introduction by Dr. George C. Williamson. 350 + x pp. Hodder & Stoughton, 1938. 10*s.* 6*d.* 181 illustrations.

Though both these books cover much the same ground and appeal in the main to the same public, they approach the subject in a different way and each has some points not to be found elsewhere. Mr. Mee makes no claim to be a historian: he is a well-known and accomplished journalist, and those who are not deterred by sub-titles such as "The Street of a Thousand Years" (Guildford High Street) or "The Quiet Village of Famous Folk" (Limpsfield) will find his pages packed with interesting information of a miscellaneous character. Its alphabetical arrangement makes the book unsuitable for continuous reading, but as a book to be dipped into at random or consulted for reference, it is an admirable popular encyclopædia of the county. The historical information, though it does not go very deep, is generally reliable: he is careful to refer to the sealing of Magna Carta, whereas Mr. Morley still uses the misleading word signing. Mr. Mee is more up to date than most guide-book writers, his illustrations include modern as well as ancient buildings, and his interest in the present and the immediate past, in celebrities (or persons of undeserved obscurity) of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, adds greatly to the value of his work.

Mr. Morley goes rather deeper into history and his topographical arrangement gives a clearer picture of the actual localities he describes.

His aim is to describe various areas of the less urbanized parts of the country with special reference to their historical and literary background. He presents the historical associations of the places he describes in a comprehensive and readable manner. His history is in its main outlines reliable, though it makes no claims to original

research. He has made good use of some of the recent works which he quotes, such as Prof. Hearnshaw's *Place of Surrey in the History of England*, and our Honorary Secretary's article in *S.A.C.*, XLIV, on the " Pilgrims' Way " : but it contains some regrettable errors in detail. The bibliography does not pretend to be comprehensive but has some notable gaps. There is no mention of this Society's *Schedule of Surrey Antiquities*, nor of the Place Name Society's Surrey volume : which is the more unfortunate as most of the derivations he gives for Surrey places such as Elstead, Carshalton, and Beddington, are quite erroneous. Among the inaccuracies of detail may be noted John Cornwallis for Thomas Cornwallis (p. 106), Cobham Street for Street Cobham (p. 161), Maggie Welsh for Jane Welsh (p. 173) and Humphrey for Henry as the name of Richard III's Duke of Buckingham (p. 216) ; and there are several irritating spelling blunders (Lewis Carrol, Selbourne, Northcliff, among others). The index is very inadequate : Mr. Mee, whose alphabetical arrangement makes an index less necessary, has a much better one. For the omission of any kind of map the author is perhaps less to blame than the publishers, who are certainly to be held responsible for the issue of at least one copy in which one sheet is printed twice over.

R. L. A.

ADDITIONS TO GUILDFORD MUSEUM.

The Tontine Book of the White Hart Inn, Guildford, dated 1803.
Presented by Mr. H. A. Merriman.

The Book with its parchment cover contains a reference to the property having been leased for seven years at £100 a year. The old White Hart stood where now are the provision stores of Messrs. John Sainsbury, and it played a most important part in the life of the Town for centuries. Its sign was the badge of King Richard II, and after it closed down in 1905 the sign was transferred to our Museum.

A Plan of the Royal Manour of Wokeing. Being the Demaines of John Walter, Esq. Actually surveyed and delineated by John Remnant of Guldeford, 1739.
Presented by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Onslow, P.C., G.B.E., F.S.A.

A Bronze Roman Coin A.D. 379. 295 Dominus Noster Theodosius Flavius Aug. Dug up at Beer Green, Dorking.
Presented by Mr. May.

Two Socketed Axes and 1 Polstave (Bronze Hoard) Hankley Common, Tilford.
Deposited on loan by Lord Adam Gordon.

Collection of Romano-Belgic and Roman Pottery from Old Byfleet, Surrey.
Deposited by the Surrey Archæological Society.

Guildford Bill-head, dated 1849, D. Marshall, Boot & Shoe Warehouse, 111, High Street, Guildford.
Presented by the Curator of the Basingstoke Museum.

Guillotine used to cut up plug tobacco.
Presented by Mr. E. C. Patrick.

A Book containing 12 old Engravings of Guildford and neighbourhood and 2 pieces of paper manufactured at Bowers Mill, Guildford, in 1794.
Presented by Miss Fraser.

Three old Curling Tongs and a spinning fusil with one thimble, etc.
Presented by Mr. N. Wells.

Three old Helmets used by members of the Guildford Fire Brigade together with a set of horse bells.
Presented by the Fire Brigade Committee.

Two Engravings of Guildford High Street (framed).
Presented by Miss H. Winifred Keene.

Two Pewter Quart Tankards formerly belonging to W. J. Wonham, "Sandford Arms," Guildford.
Presented by Mr. F. G. Eaton.

A piece of the material from Queen Elizabeth's Coronation Robe, May 1937. *Presented by* Coun. Mrs. G. Croke.

Old Bushel Measure, 3 Wooden Butter Prints, Iron Spring Balance.
Presented by Mr. Frank S. Peachey.

Pilgrim's Bottle, discovered when a house was being built at Elstead, Surrey. *Presented by* Mr. P. Ellis.

Antique Wool Winder. Appliance for making Pillow Lace. Old Gas Lamp from outside St. Nicolas Church, Guildford. Old Handcuffs.
Presented by Messrs. H. B. Purser & Son, Guildford.

Quart Beer Mug, Edw. Sturt, and Pint Beer Mug, John Adams, dated 1754. A Seventeenth-century Pot and Bottle. Found when rebuilding Messrs. Cow & Gate's new premises in Upper North Street, in 1931.
Presented by Messrs. Cow & Gate, Ltd., Guildford.

Romano-British Cinerary Urn and Dish of the Second Century from the Waverley Abbey Estate, Farnham.
Lent by Maj. Rupert Anderson, J.P., Waverley Abbey, Farnham.

Trader's Token—Obverse: Joseph Nettles of N.I.E. Reverse: Guildford in Surrey—A thistle or a wheat-sheaf.
Presented by Mr. A. R. Alderton.

Joseph Nettles was an "approved man of Guildford" five times, *viz.*, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660 and 1661.

Two Mahogany Cabinets.
Presented by Mrs. G. Strudwick, per Mr. J. H. Gafford.

Bill and Admission Card to the Surrey Zoological Gardens at Walworth. *Presented by* Mr. Dendy Marshall.

Five Cups and 6 Saucers together with a Sugar Basin and Slop Basin, manufactured for H. Leigh of 107, High Street, Guildford, now Fogwill's shop. *Presented by* Miss Tice.

Piece of Fossilized Wood from a stone quarry at Ewhurst, Surrey.
Presented by Mr. T. Wade.

Carved stick depicting the trade of a Bramley bricklayer.
Presented by Mr. T. Wade.

A sixpence of Queen Elizabeth dated 1571.
Presented by the Borough Surveyor.

A medal of Archbishop Abbot's School dated 1877. Presented to H. N. Carter. Queen Victoria Jubilee Medal of Guildford, 1887—W. Swayne (Mayor).
Presented by Mr. J. H. Gafford.

Painting of Arthur and May Fletcher by Samuel Laurence,[1] who was born in Guildford, in 1812.
Presented by Mr. Henry M. Fletcher.

Arthur and May Fletcher were the children of Francis Fletcher and his wife, Marriott (*née* Martineau) of Middle Lane, Hornsey. He was an official in the Board of Trade. Arthur Fletcher (born 1839—died 1903) took Holy Orders and was unmarried. May Fletcher (born 1840—died 1908) married John Kitson of Torquay.
The picture is unsigned. The late Sir Chas. Holmes, who saw the painting at the donor's house, considered it a fine example.

The following water-colour engravings, prints, etc., have been presented to the Museum by Major R. A. Godwin-Austen and the Trustees of the Godwin-Austen Estates:

1. Shalford Church, 1787. Sepia by Russell.[2]
2. ,, ,, ,, Another view.[2]
3. View of St. Martha's, 1818.
4. ,, ,, St. Catherine's, 1818.
5. Portrait engraving—Archbishop Abbot.
6. ,, ,, —Abbott Bishop of Salisbury.
7. Shalford Church—Print.
8. Three small engravings. 2 of Castle. 1 of Guildford.
9. View of St. Martha's—engraving.
10. Trade Card engraved Russell, Guildford.
11. Guildford Castle—Small engraving.
12. View of Dorking— ,, ,,
13. Ancient Crypt, Guildford, 1786.
14. View of St. Catherine's—Small engraving.
15. View S.W. of Guildford— ,, ,,
16. Bramley Manor and Tangley— ,, ,,
17. Pen and ink drawing—Shalford House *circ.* 1830, showing Georgian Church with domed roof.
18. West view of Guildford—Large engraving.

[1] Laurence, Samuel (1812–84), portrait painter, exhibited at the Royal Academy 1836, 1838, 1841, 1842, 1845, 1847, 1860, 1869, 1870, 1871; also at the Society of British Artists in 1834. Portraits by him are in the National Portrait Gallery and the Scottish National Portrait Gallery has a head in crayons of Thomas Carlyle.

[2] The two sepia drawings of Shalford Church are by Thos. Russell, afterwards Rector of West Clandon and brother of the R.A.

Presentations to the Library

Sketches of Oxted and Limpsfield Houses. Part I. 1936. By Arthur Keen. *Presented by* the Artist.

Studies on English Place-Names. 1938. By E. Ekwall.

The Place-Names of Hertfordshire. 1938. By J. E. B. Gover, Allen Mawer and E. M. Stenton.

East of Itchen: the Hampshire of William Cobbett, Gilbert White and John Nyren, N.D. By Gordon Lee.

The Civil War in Hampshire 1642–45, and the Story of Basing House. Illd. 1904. By The Rev. G. N. Godwin.

Companion into Surrey. Illd. 1938. By L. Collison Morley. *Presented by* the Author.

MS. Inscriptions in the Churchyard at Cobham, Surrey. 1938. *Transcribed and presented by* Mr. T. E. C. Walker.

MS. Inscriptions in the Church and Churchyard at Ockham, Surrey. 1938.
Transcribed and indexed and presented by Mr. R. N. Bloxam.

Beating the Bounds, Farnham, Surrey, 21st and 22nd November, 1823. *Typed Copy presented by* Dr. J. H. Gibson.

Besides the usual volumes received in exchange from other Societies.

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